

## Durham E-Theses

---

### *Landscape, agency and enclosure: transformations in the rural landscape of north-east England*

O'DONNELL, RONAN,PETER

#### How to cite:

---

O'DONNELL, RONAN,PETER (2014) *Landscape, agency and enclosure: transformations in the rural landscape of north-east England*, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses Online: <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/10589/>

#### Use policy

---

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties in any format or medium, without prior permission or charge, for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes provided that:

- a full bibliographic reference is made to the original source
- a [link](#) is made to the metadata record in Durham E-Theses
- the full-text is not changed in any way

The full-text must not be sold in any format or medium without the formal permission of the copyright holders.

Please consult the [full Durham E-Theses policy](#) for further details.

---

Academic Support Office, Durham University, University Office, Old Elvet, Durham DH1 3HP  
e-mail: [e-theses.admin@dur.ac.uk](mailto:e-theses.admin@dur.ac.uk) Tel: +44 0191 334 6107  
<http://etheses.dur.ac.uk>



Landscape, agency and enclosure:  
transformations in the rural landscape of  
north-east England

Ronan Peter O'Donnell

PhD. Thesis

Volume 2 of 2

University of Durham, Department of Archaeology

2013

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

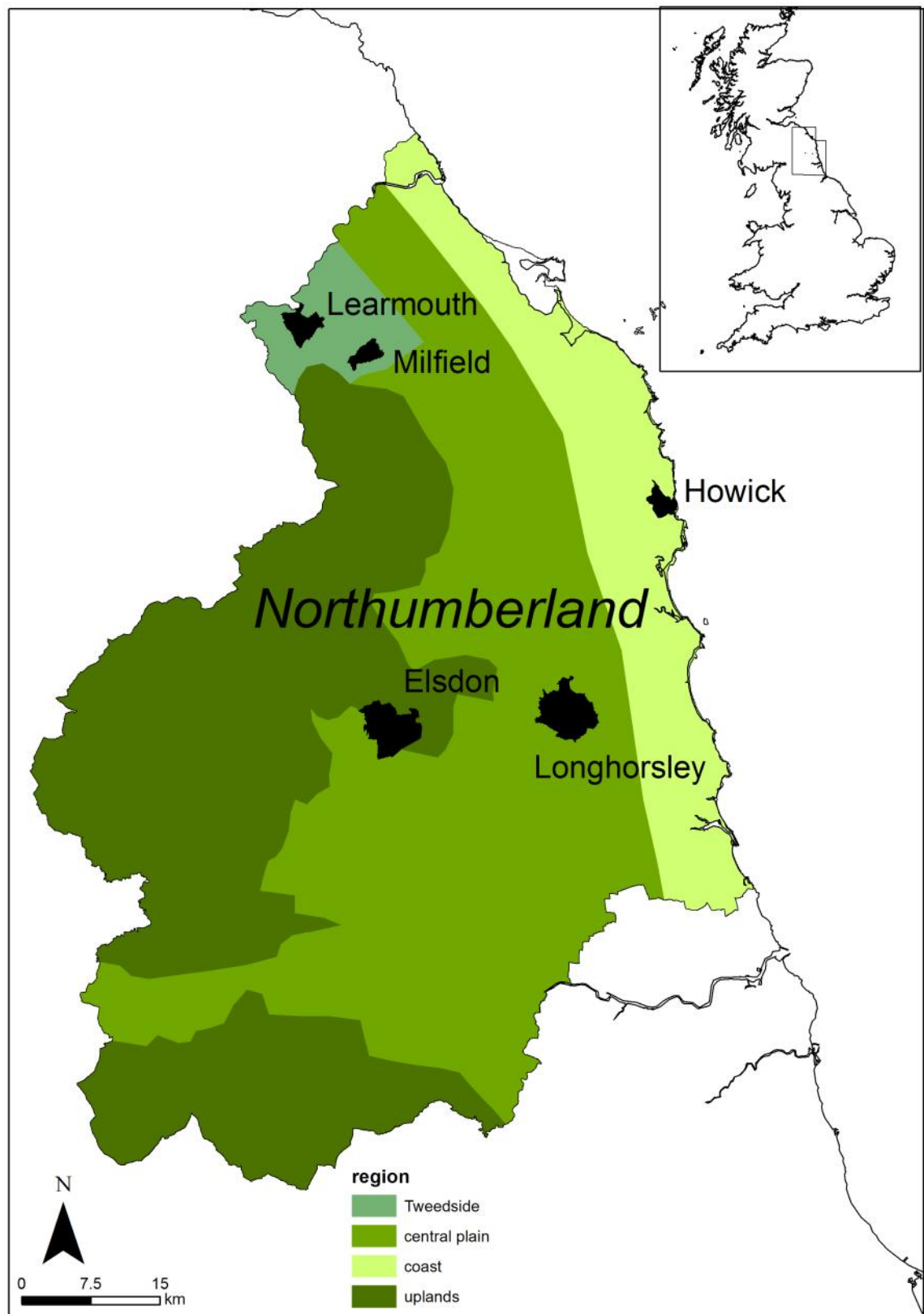


Fig. 1.1 The locations of the case studies. Note that each landscape type is represented by at least one case study. The landscape types are based on Baker (1973).



Fig. 1.2 Plan of Howick township in 1866 based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that most field boundaries are straight which suggests that there was no piecemeal enclosure.

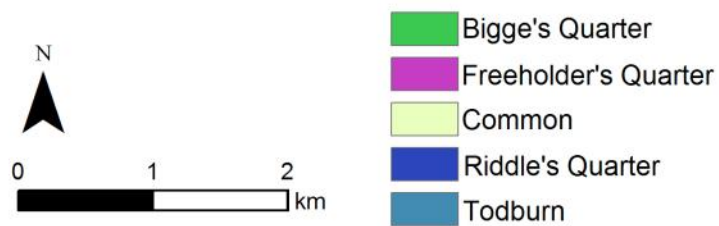
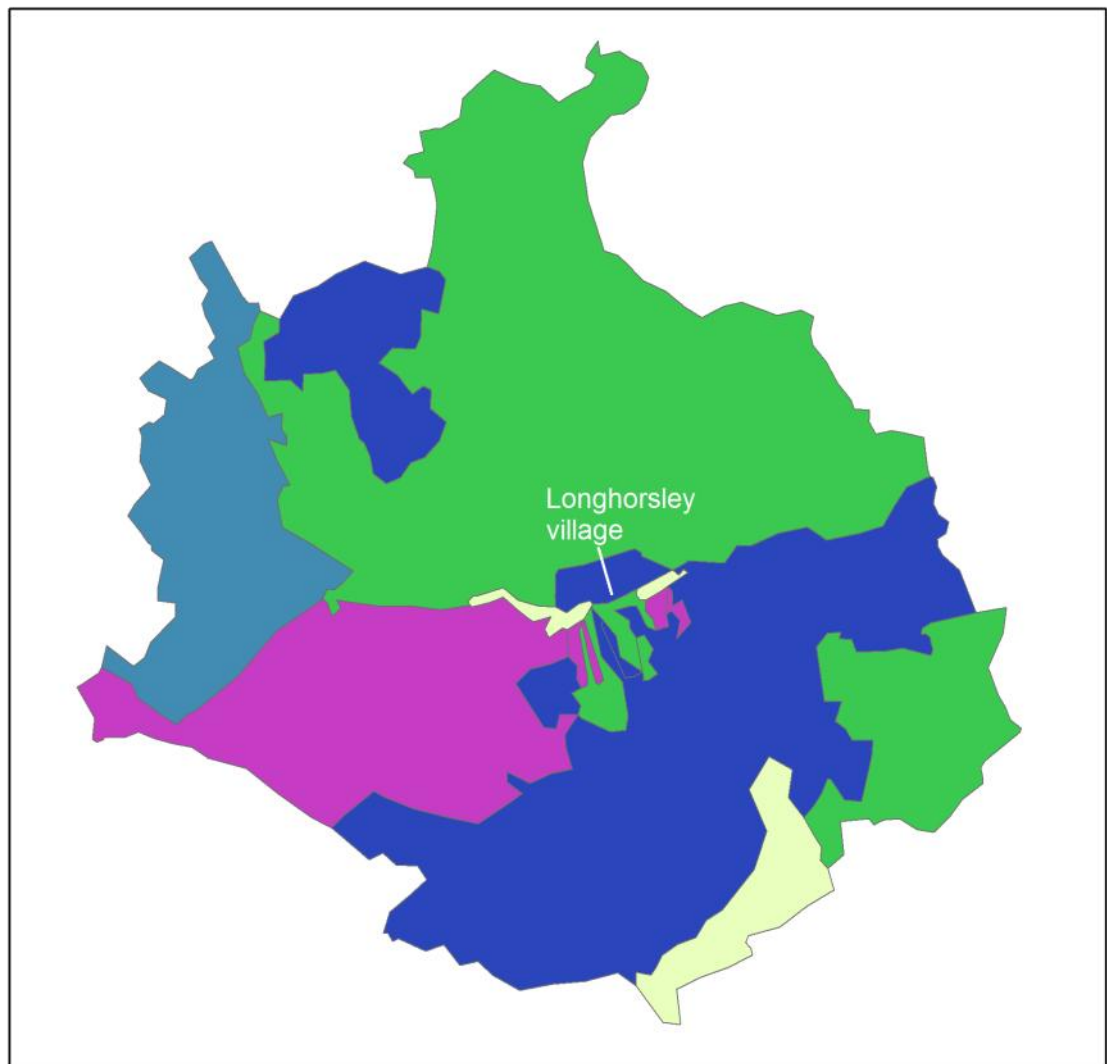


Fig. 1.3 Plan showing the Longhorsley townships. Township boundaries are taken from <http://ukbsrv-at.edina.ac.uk/ukborders/action/restricted/classic-download> (26/11/2012).

# Chapter 2

## Methodology

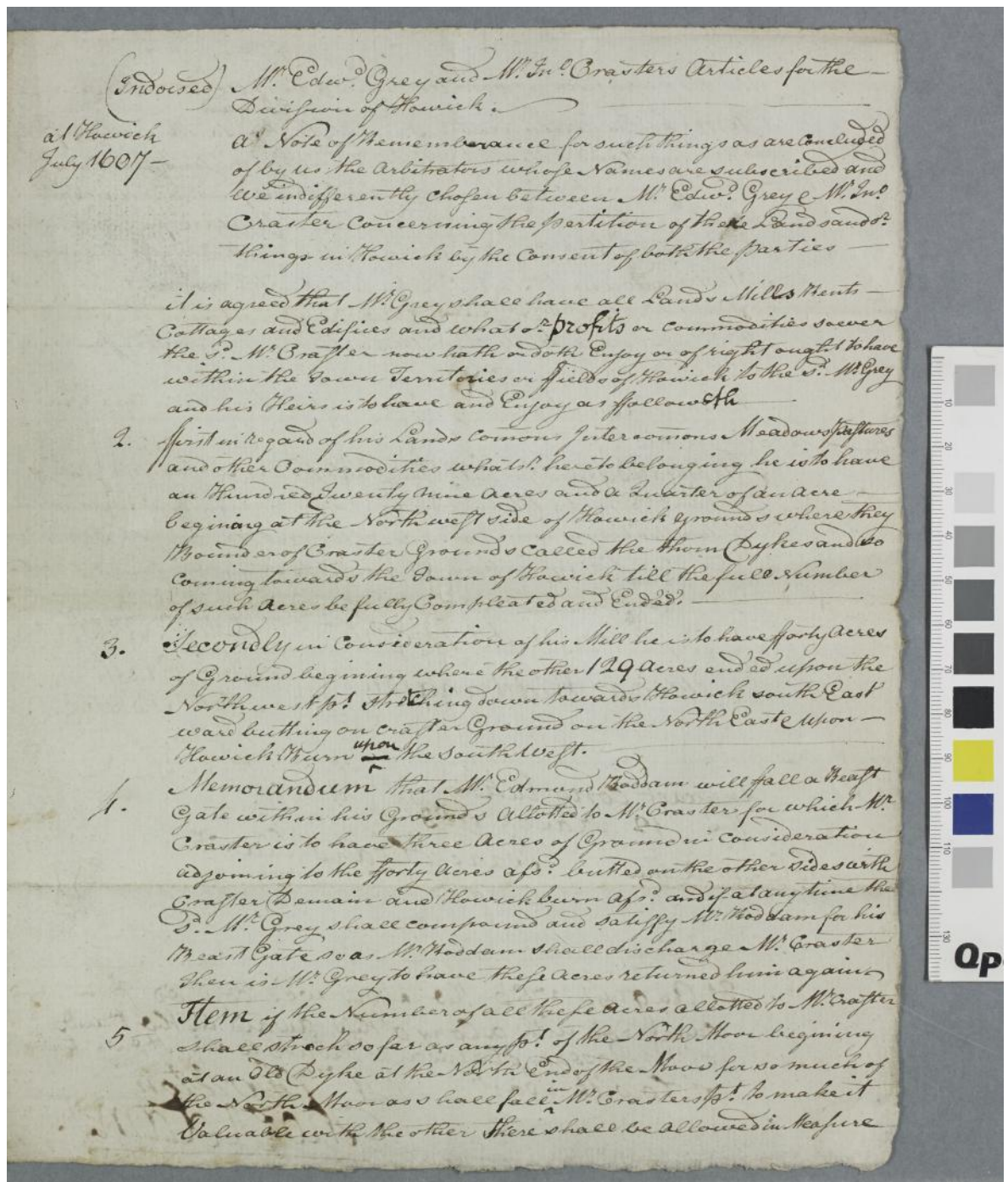


Fig. 2.1 GRE/X/P112 The 1607 enclosure agreement for Howick. This survives as an eighteenth century copy. Enclosure agreements like this have no set form and can be very variable in their content. (Courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).



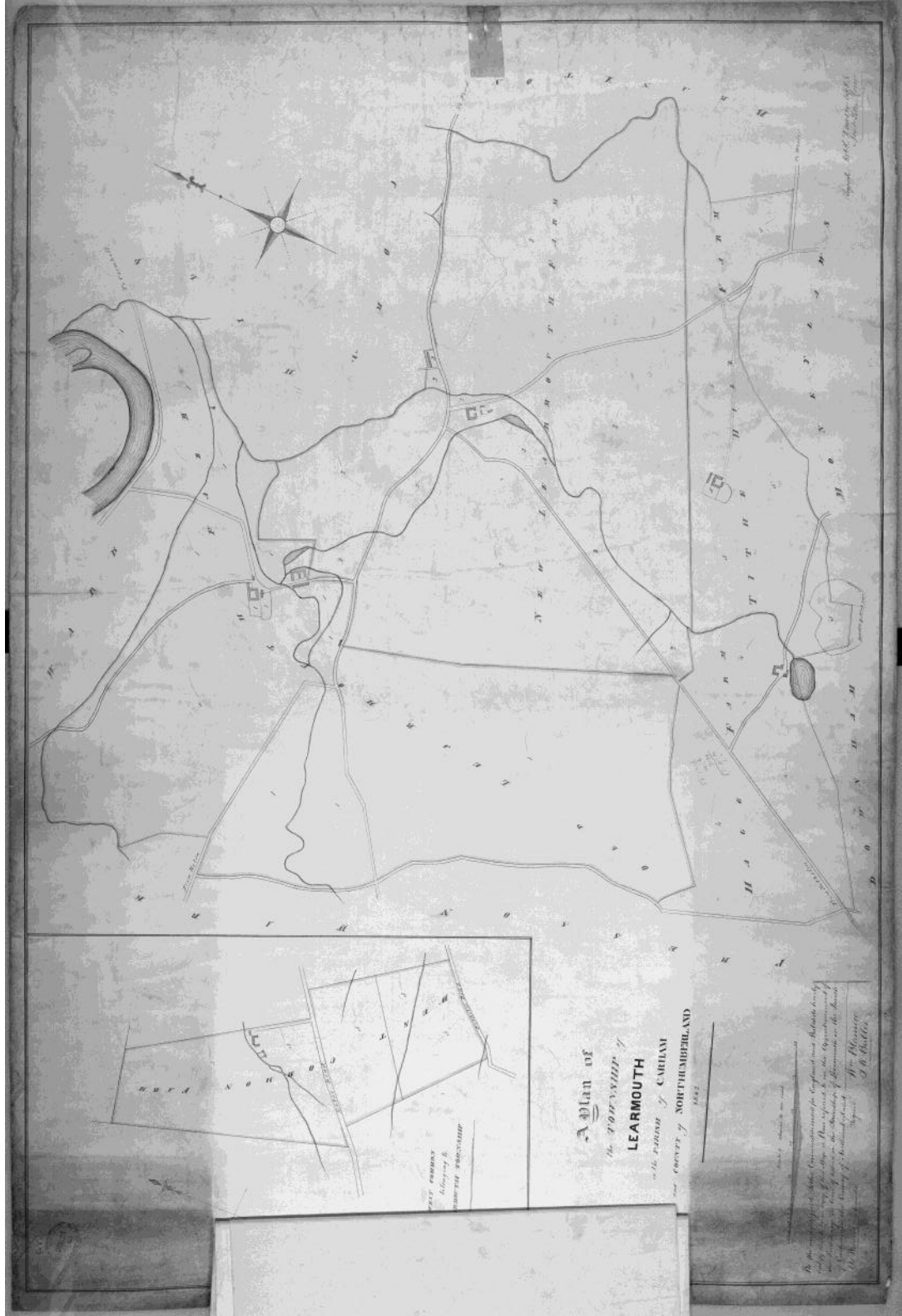


Fig. 2.2 NRO/DT286 The Tithe Plan of Learmouth. This is typical of the Tithe Plans of each of our case studies which show little other than the field boundaries. (Courtesy of the Northumberland Record Office).







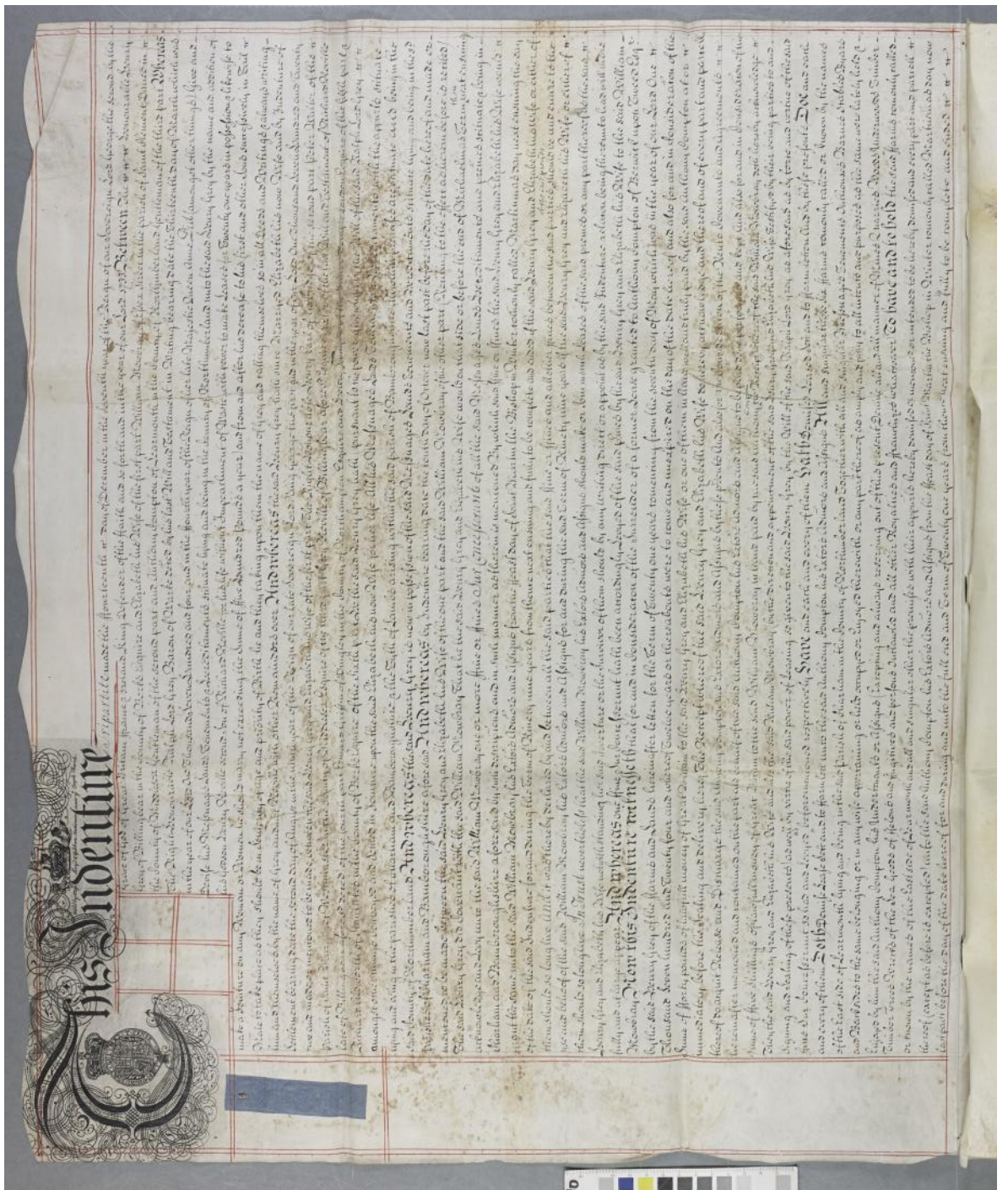


Fig. 2.4 GRE/X/P74 1733 lease of Learmouth. These documents are a type of deed and are therefore very similar in their content and form to title deeds (c.f. Fig. 2.3). (Courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).

State of Cultivation of <b>WEST LEARMOUTH</b> Farm. Mr. <i>W<sup>r</sup> P. Lumsden</i>			
Name of Field.	Acres.	Crop in 1885	Remarks.
SOUTH KIRK HILL ... ..		Barley	
NORTH CONSTABLE ... ..		Barley	<u>Turnips</u>
NIGHT CLOSE ... ..		Turnips	12 ✓
LOUSY KNOWS ... ..		Turnips	11 ✓
KIRK YARD FIELD ... ..		Grass	29 ✓
SOUTH EAST MOOR ... ..		Grass	38 ✓
WEST HAUGH ... ..		Potatoes & Turnips	11 ✓
DOW LAWS ... ..		Turnips	15 ✓
SOUTH CONSTABLE ... ..		Oats	44 ✓
CROW CLOSE ... ..		Wheat	16 0 acres
PERCY'S CLOSE ... ..		Oats	
N. W. HURCH LAW ... ..		Grass	
S. W. HURCH LAW ... ..		Barley	
HARE LAW KNOWS ... ..		Oats	
WEST PARK ... ..		Turnips	
TOM'S KNOWS ... ..		Grass	
WINDY FIELD ... ..		Oats	
SOUTH DAMICLES ... ..		Grass	
HORSE CLOSE ... ..		Barley	
THE SPY ... ..		Grass	
N. E. MOOR ... ..		Grass	
EAST HAUGH ... ..		Oats	
THE PARK ... ..		Grass	
NORTH DAMICLES ... ..		Turnips	
<del>HURCH LAW</del> S. W. Moor ... ..		Grass	
N. W. MOOR ... ..		Grass	
THE ROUGH LAW ... ..		Grass	

Fig. 2.5 A farm return for West Learmouth Farm. These documents provide important data on crop-rotation where complete sequences survive. (DUSC/GRE/P222, courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).

[illegible]

Fig. 2.6a The front of one of the farm returns. The upper table gives the activities performed by each worker at Howick on each day of a fortnight, while the lower one shows how different types of grain were used during the same period. (DUSC/GRE/X/P9, courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).



Stock						
Description.	Number returned.	Bought and of whom.	Price.	Sold and to whom.	Price.	Number remaining.
Acorn	8					8
Steeves	24					24
Milk cows	13					13
Spayed Horses	7					7
Open Horses	6					6
My cows	20					20
Bulls	2					2
Calves	3	from Mr. Porter	2 10			7
Drayght Horses	17					17
Brum Horses	2					2
Young Horses	4					4
Ewes	221					221
Mountain Ewes	10					10
Donkeys	48					48
Wethers	66					66
Tejers	11					11
Sw Hogs	72					72
Wether Hogs	30					30
Swine	3					3
Pigs	1					1
Shots	9					9
Pigs	10					10
General Total	507		2 10		132 17 8	531
February 11. 1803. Errors corrected. Robt. HARRISON						

Fig. 2.6b The reverse of a Farm Return which show how different types of stock were used over a fortnight. (DUSC/ GRE/X/p9, courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).

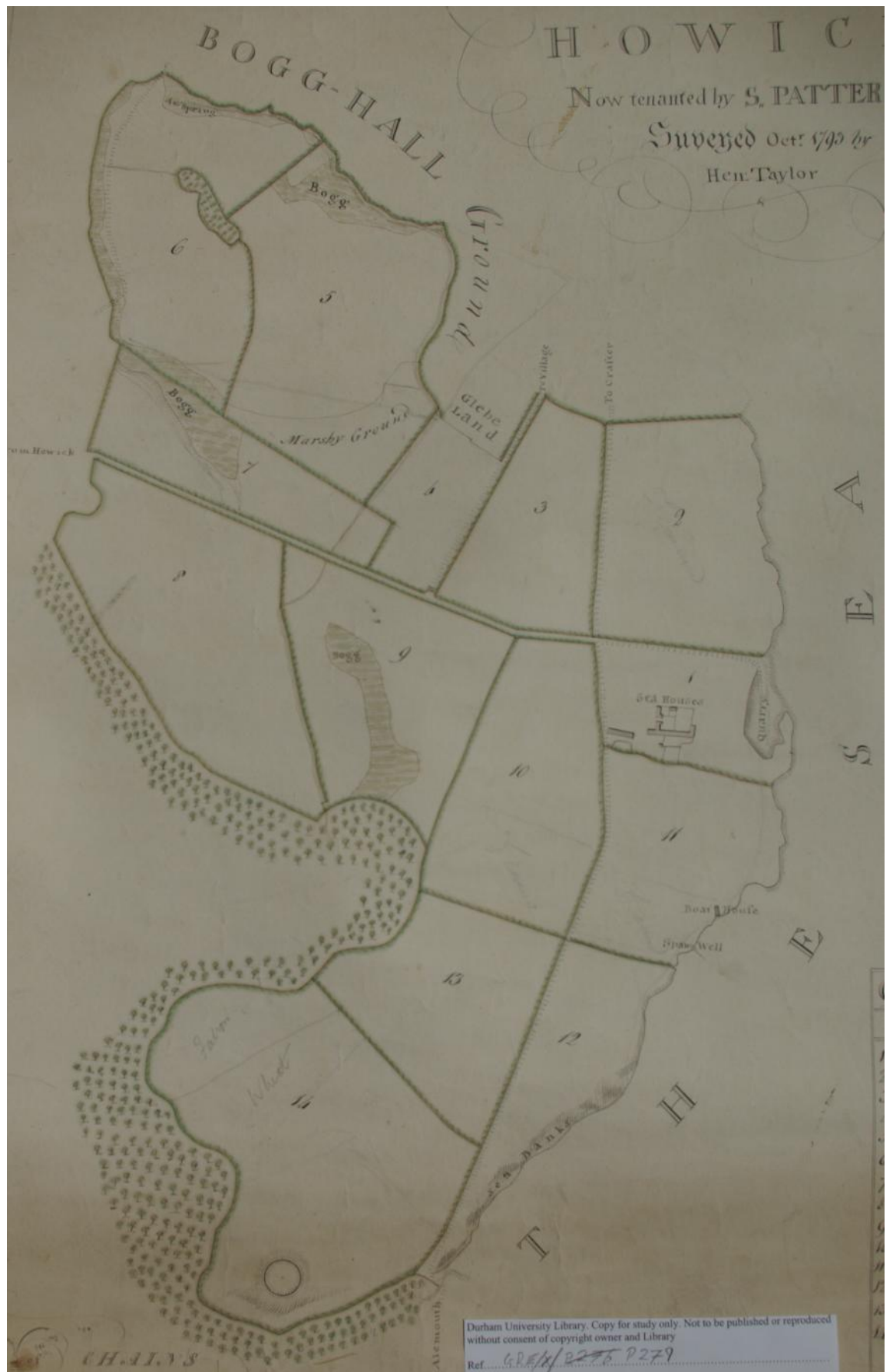


Fig. 2.7 DUSC/GRE/X/P279 an example of an estate plan of 1793. These plans provide the earliest available spatial data for any of the case studies but are of variable precision and detail. In addition, they provide a source of field names; in this case the numbers refer to a table of names which is not pictured (Courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).



Fig. 2.8 Aerial photograph showing different periods of ridge-and-furrow at Elsdon. The wide and curved ridge-and-furrow to the left is of the pre-enclosure type while the straighter and narrower ridge-and-furrow to the right is post-enclosure (NY99SW/NY9494/M8, RAF). The photographs below show post- (left) and pre-enclosure (right) in the field at Longhorsley.





Fig. 2.9 Straight and narrow ridge-and-furrow conforms to post-enclosure field boundaries at Hudspeth near Elsdon (NY99SW/NY9494/M8, RAF). The photograph below shows this ridge-and-furrow in the field.



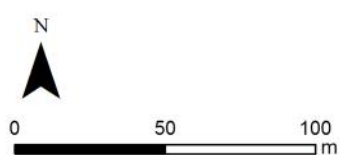


Fig. 2.10 Cropmark of well-preserved pre-enclosure ridge-and-furrow at the Heugh and Flatt in Howick. It is probable that the good preservation here is due to the use of the Heugh and Flatt as pasture for most of the post-medieval period. (NU21/NE16250/826, BKS Surveys Ltd.).

# Chapter 3

## Enclosure



Fig. 3.1 C- and reversed S-shaped field boundaries at Bigge's Quarter (a), Freeholder's Quarter (b) and Riddle's Quarter (c). These show that piecemeal enclosure occurred in all three townships. Based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The photographs to the right depict the boundaries in the field, note that both contain mature shrubs and trees, and that in the lower photograph aligns with ridge-and-furrow.



Fig. 3.2 Fields in Bigge's Quarter which encroach on an area of bog. Based on DUSC/N190/97 Plan of Longhorsley and Hayclose 1773. The lower photograph shows the area today after draining and improvement. The upper photograph shows a neighbouring field which is unimproved and probably similar to the eighteenth century state of the waste. It is damp and contains reeds.

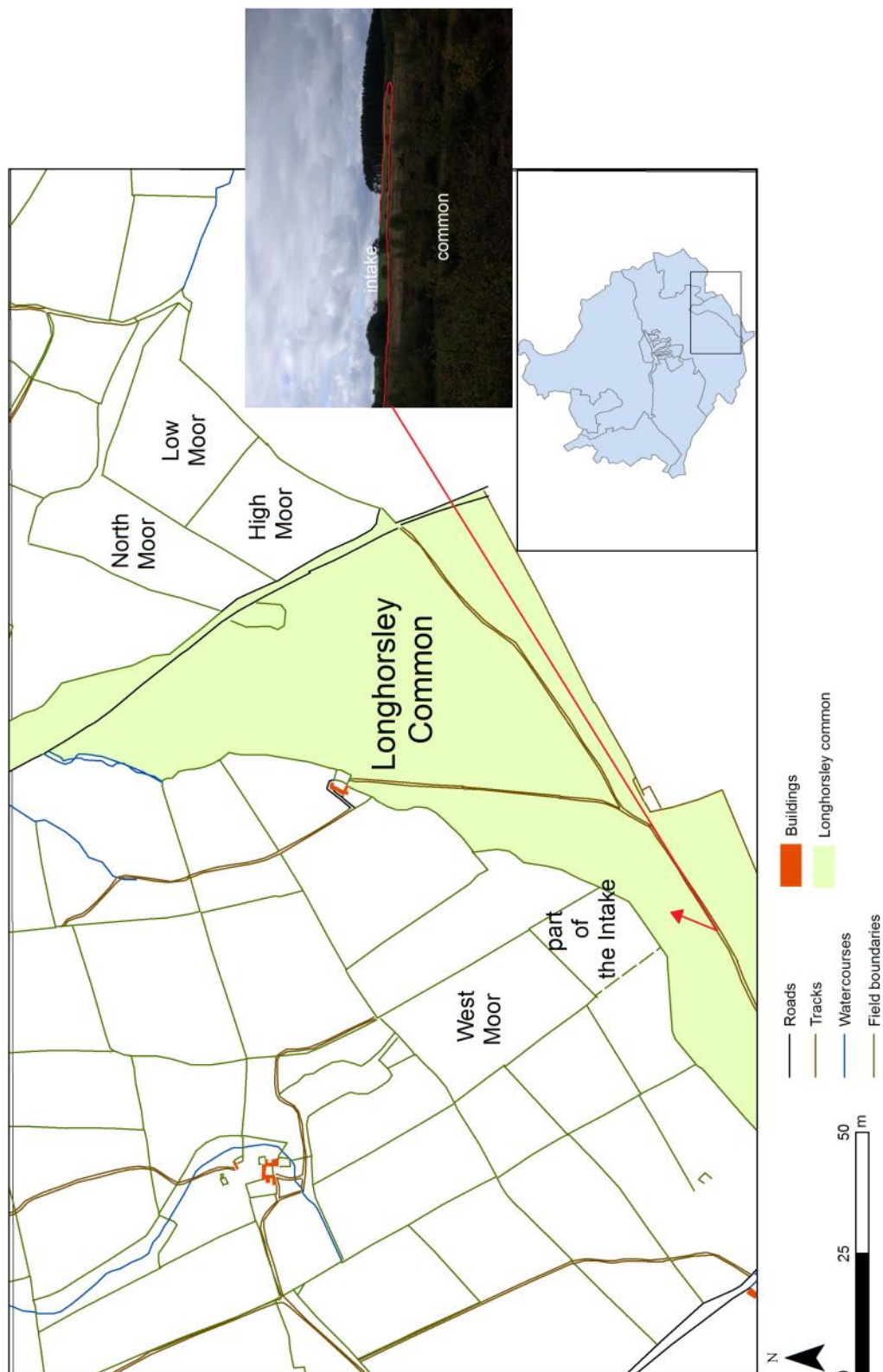


Fig. 3.3 The 'Moor' and 'Intake' names indicate encroachment on Longhorsley common. Based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownload/download;sessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012), with field names taken from DUSC/N190/97 Plan of Longhorsley and Hayclose 1773 and DUSC/NRO1255/1 Plans of Farms in Riddle's Quarter 1777. The dashed line indicates a field boundary which was present in 1777 but had been removed by 1866. The difference between the vegetation of the improved intake and that of the unimproved common is clear in the inset photograph.



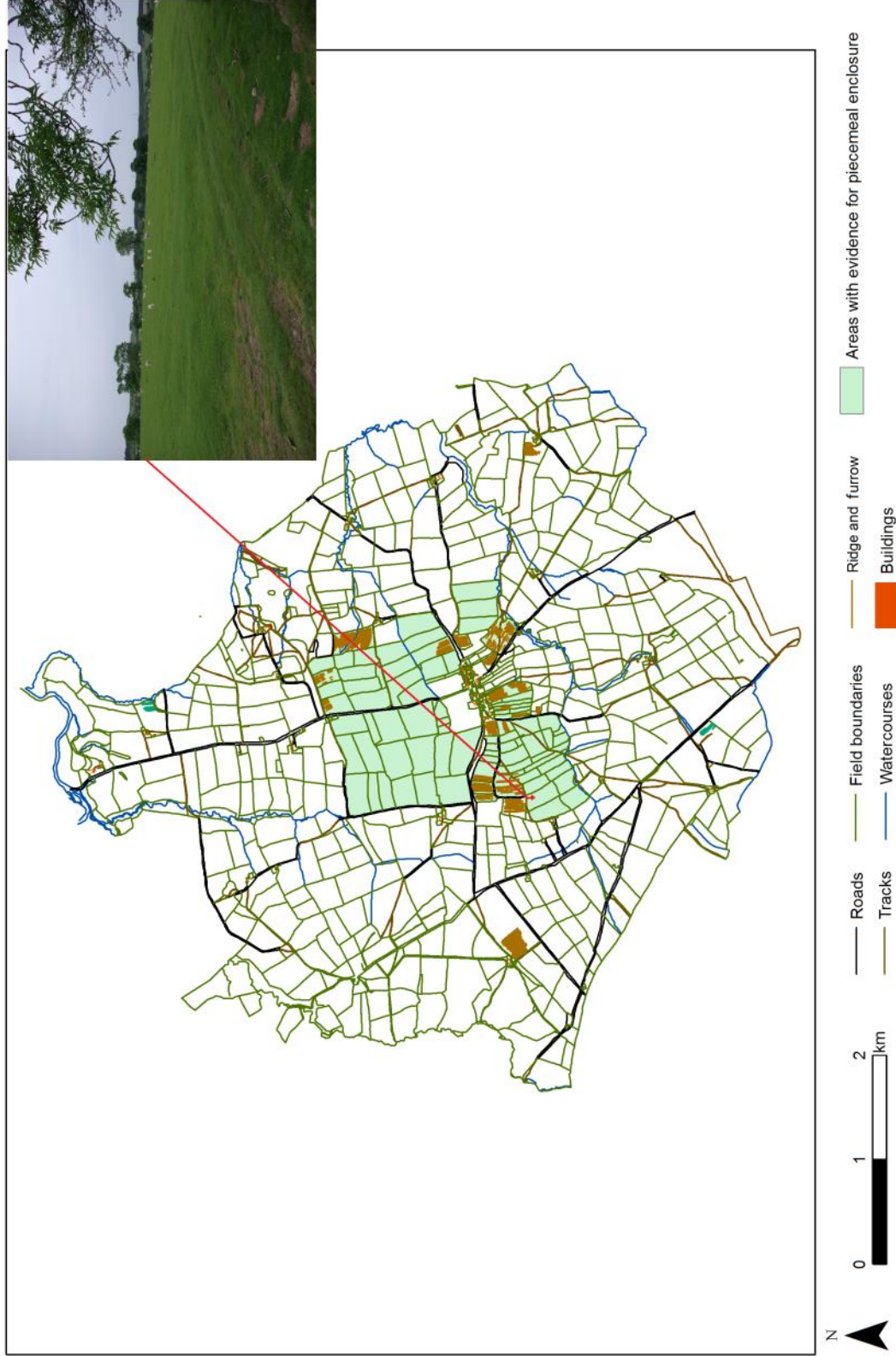


Fig. 3.4 Plan of Longhorsley based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). This shows the extent of evidence for piecemeal enclosure in light blue. This evidence consists of reversed S-shaped boundaries and boundaries which conform to pre-enclosure ridge-and-furrow (reference). The remainder was probably enclosed by agreement but is too large to have all been enclosed by the 1664 agreement. Some ridge-and-furrow in Freeholder's Quarter, which did not show up on aerial photographs, is shown in the inset.

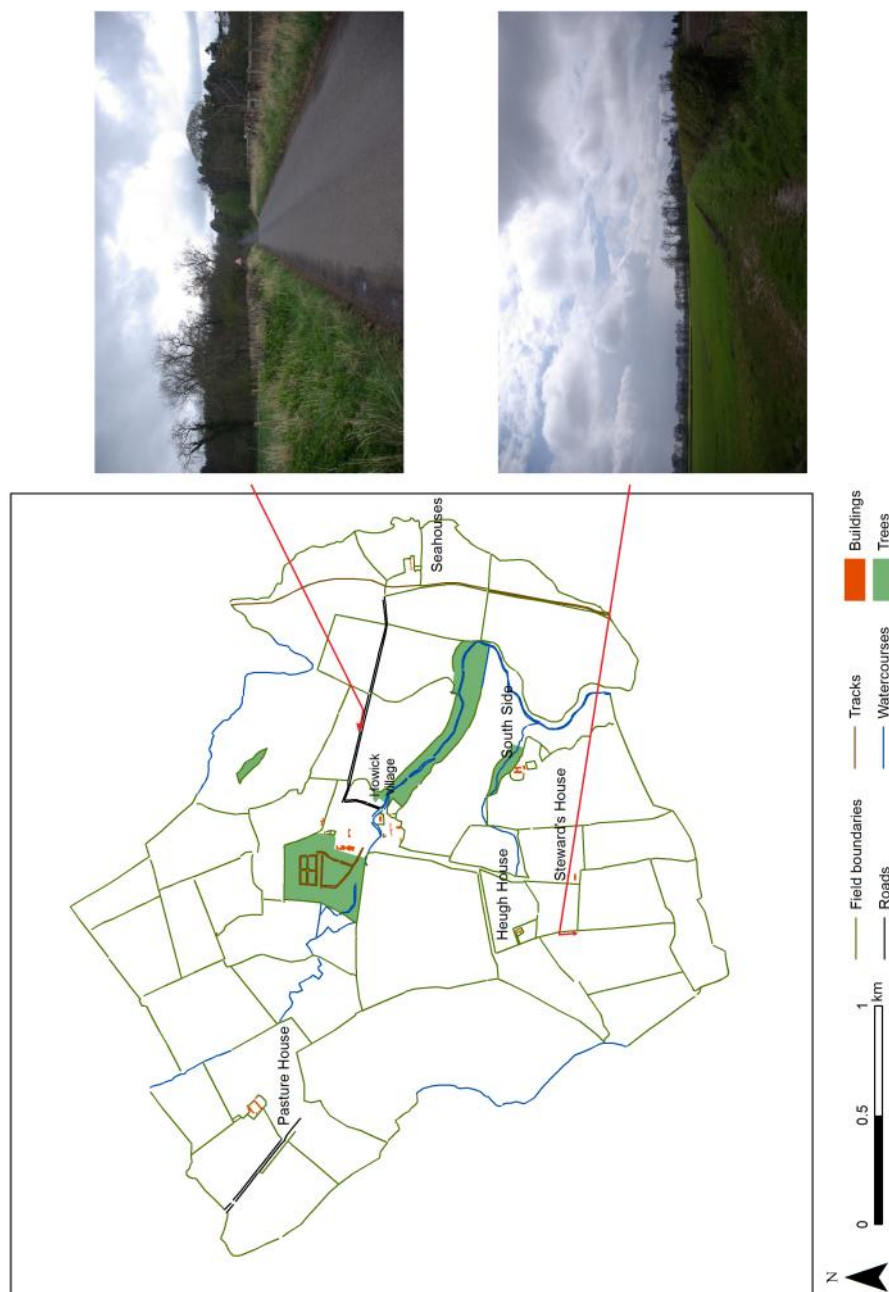


Fig. 3.5 Plan of Howick in 1759 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276. Note that many of the boundaries are straight suggesting that enclosure was planned not piece-meal. The upper photograph shows a particularly straight road near Seahouses, while the lower one shows a very straight field boundary, demonstrating that the straightness is not just an artefact of the eighteenth century plan.

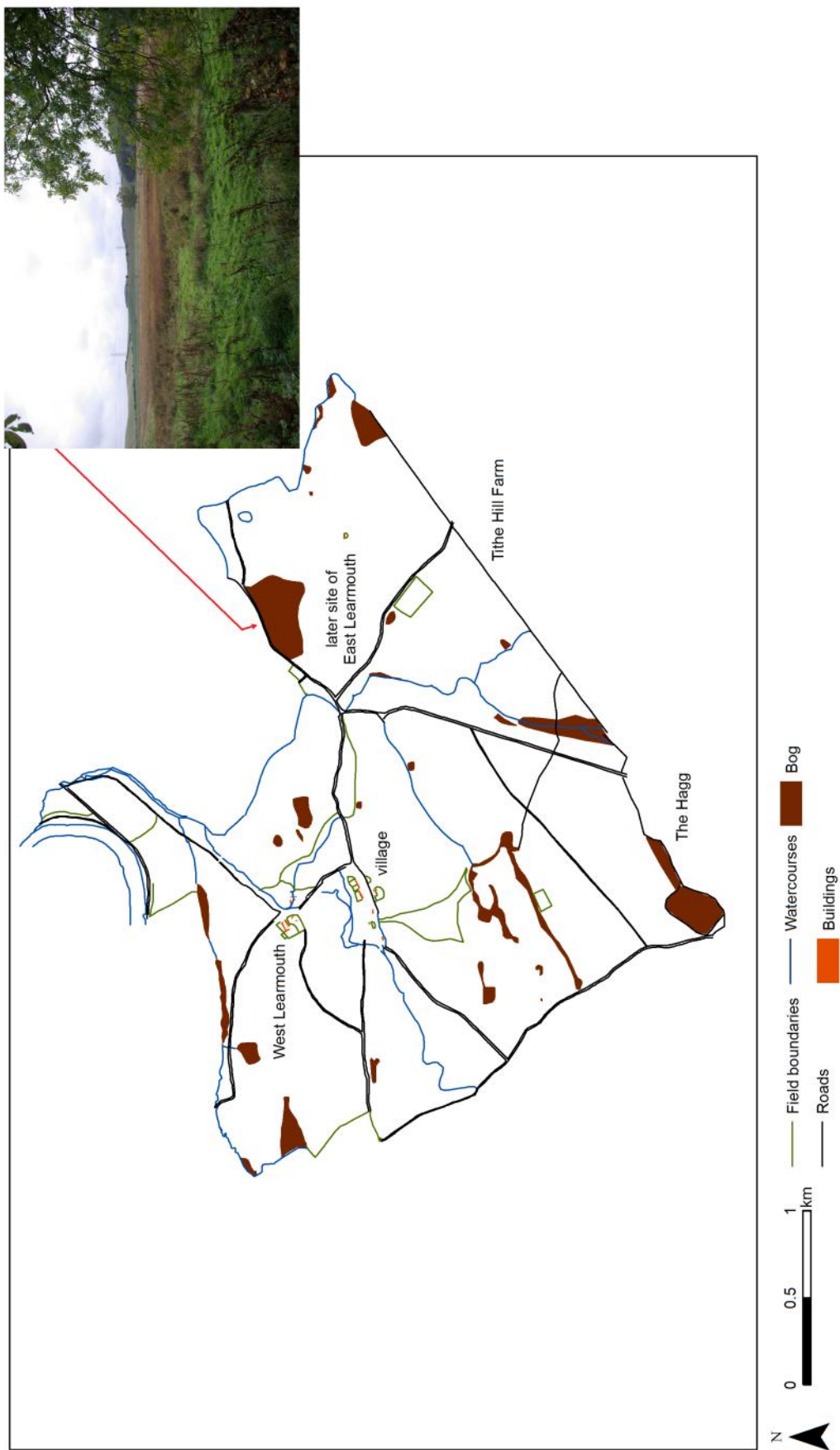


Fig. 3.6 Plan of Learmouth in 1793 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276. Tithe Hill, which is just off the 1793 plan, was created by an enclosure agreement. The origins and enclosure of the Hagg which is also to the south of the 1793 plan are obscure. Note that Learmouth remained in 1793 unfenced despite being farmed entirely by one individual. The inset shows the only remaining bog, English Strother Bog, though even this has been subject to draining.



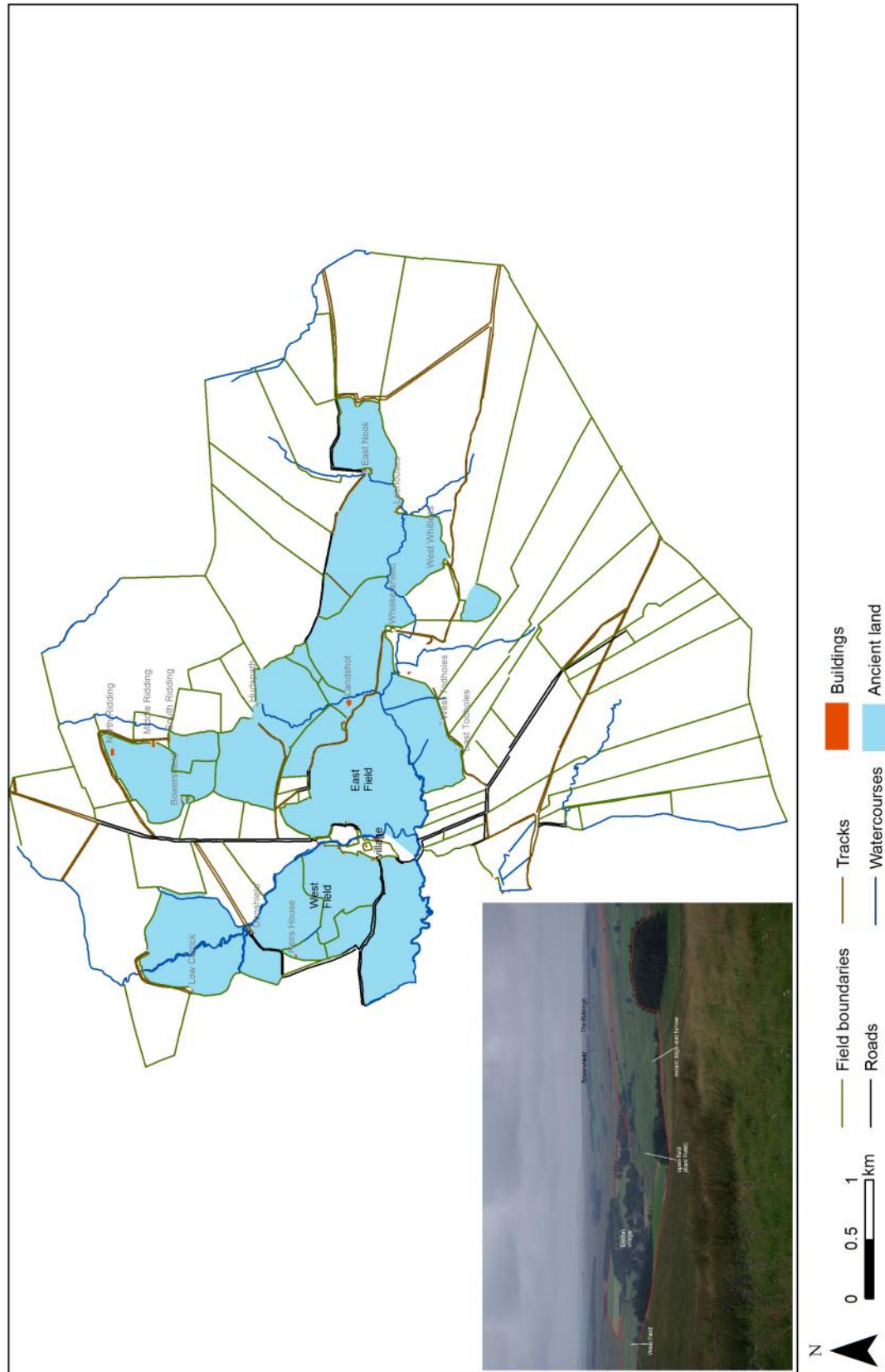


Fig. 3.7 Plan of Elsdon in 1731 based on the enclosure plan (NRO/QRD 3). The common which was enclosed in 1731 by Act of Parliament is shown in white, the ancient land which was enclosed by other means is shown in light blue. The inset photograph shows the topographical situations of the two areas, the ancient land being on a valley floor, while the common was on the valley sides.

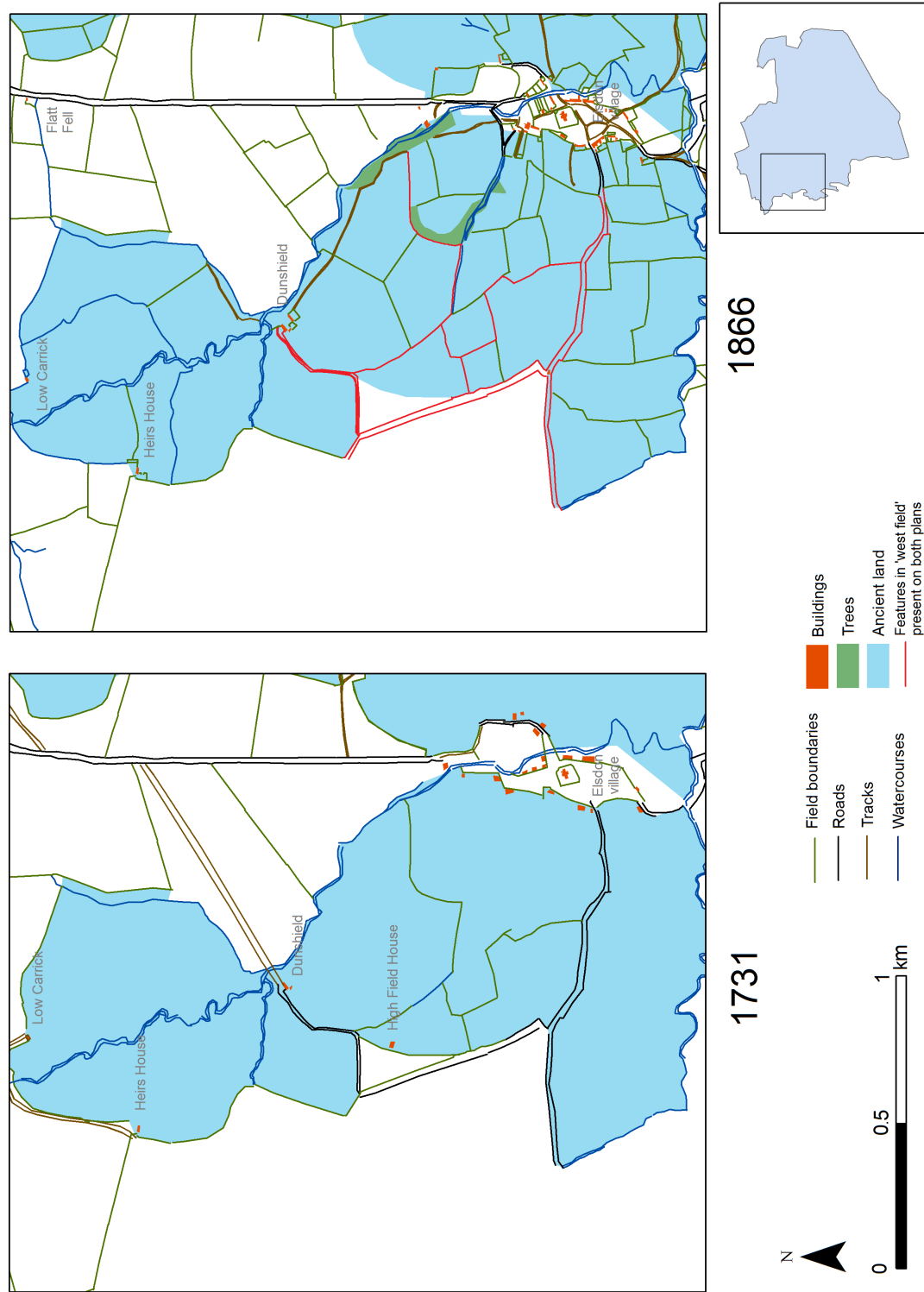


Fig. 3.8 Plans of the ancient land to the west of Elsdon in 1731 (right based on NRO/QRD 3) and 1866 (left, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that all the boundaries present in 1731 are also present in 1866 suggesting that the 1731 plan depicts the same enclosed landscape as the 1866 plan.

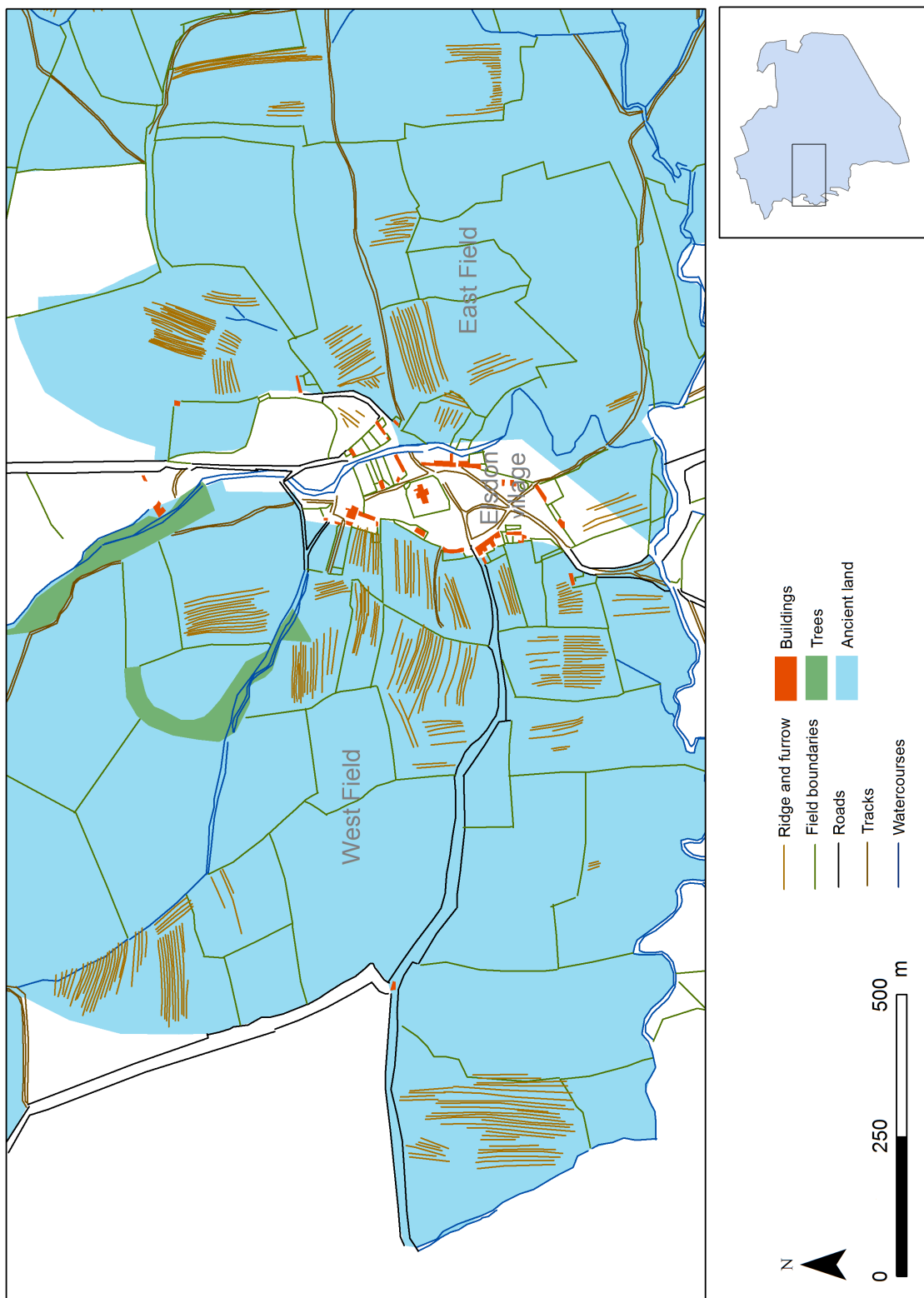


Fig. 3.9 Boundaries conforming to ridge-and-furrow at Elsdon, which suggests piecemeal enclosure. Based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012 and see Appendix B for references)

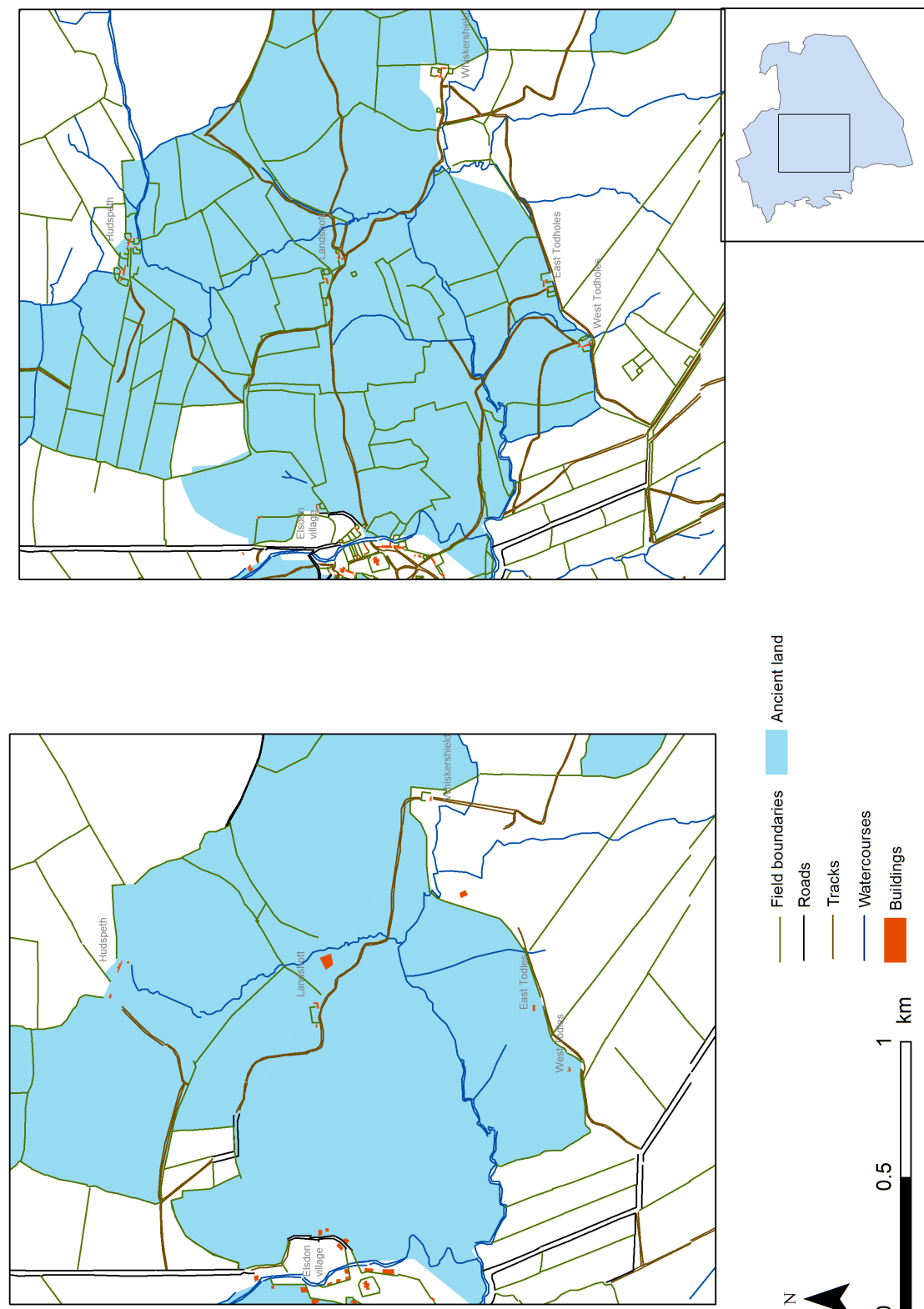


Fig. 3.10 Ancient land to the east of Elsdon in 1731 (left, based on NRO/QRD 3) and 1866 (right based on the first edition Ordnance Survey) <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that there are few boundaries in 1731 suggesting that it depicts an unenclosed landscape.

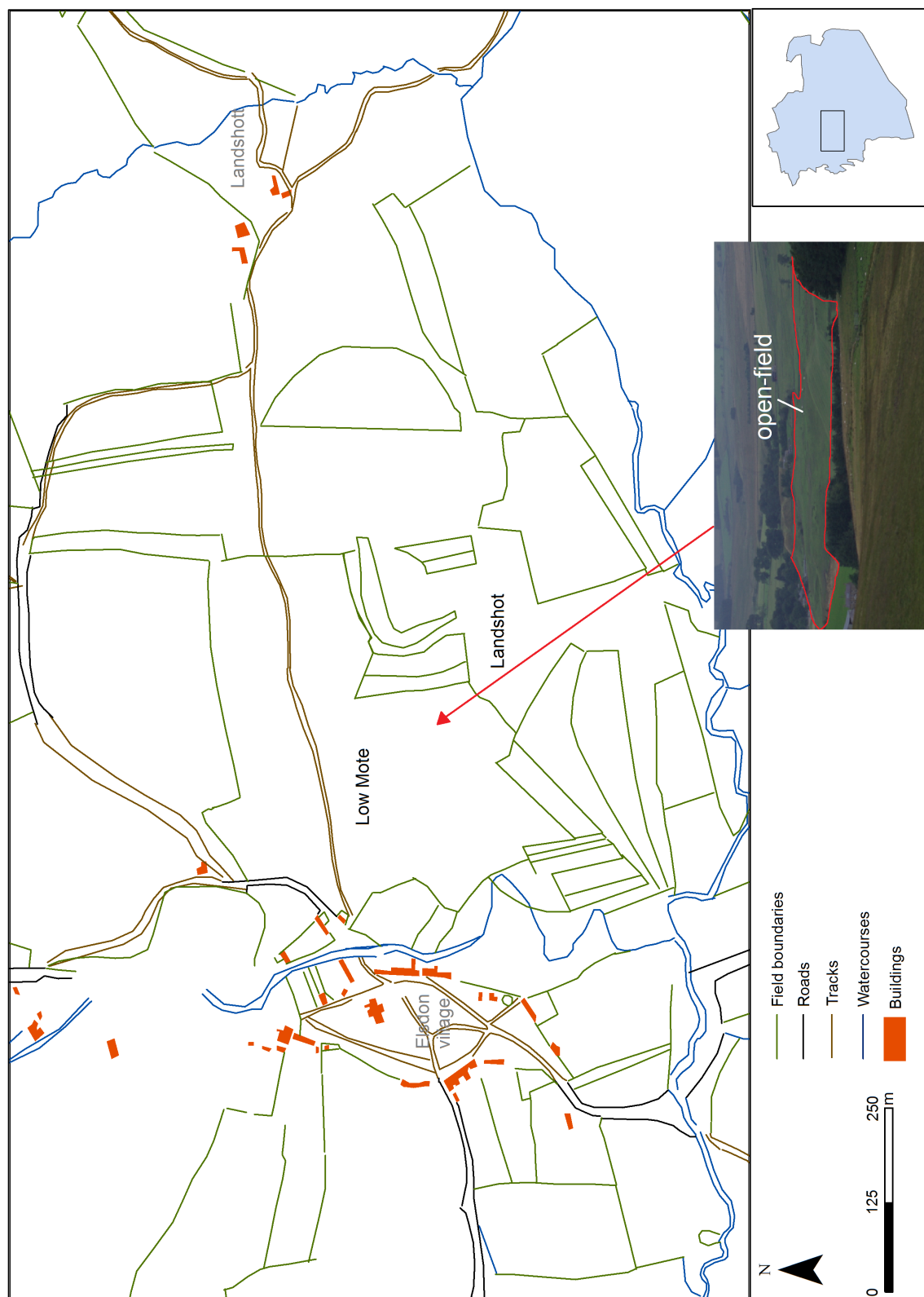


Fig. 3.11 Land to the east of Elsdon as depicted on the 1840 Tithe Plan (NRO/DT 164M). Note that most of the land in this area had been consolidated into Landshot and Low Mote farms, but that some open-field strips survived. This is at least physically open today, as revealed by the inset photograph.

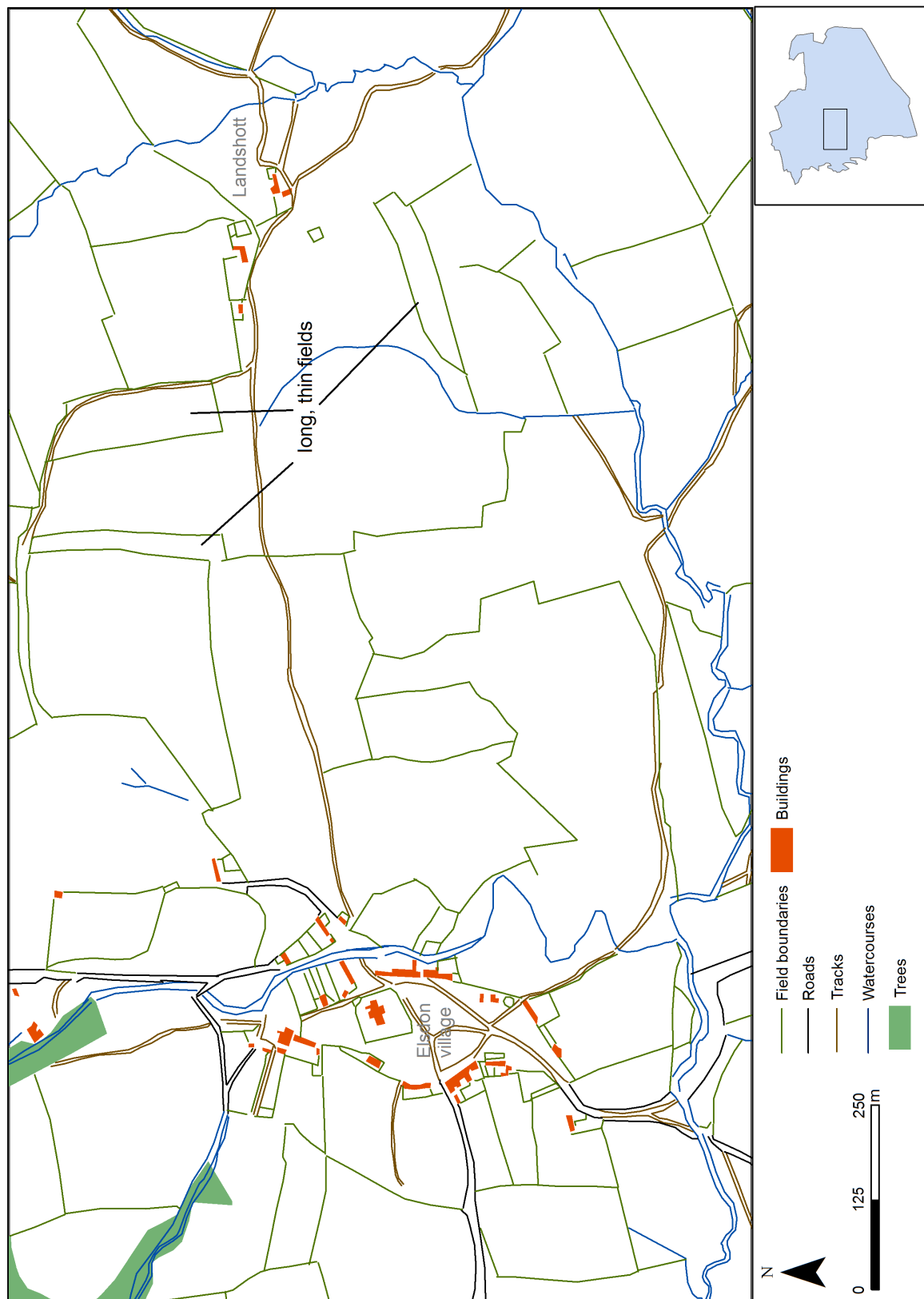


Fig. 3.12 Land to the east of Elsdon depicted on the 1866 Ordnance Survey plan. Note that some fields are long and thin providing evidence for piecemeal enclosure.



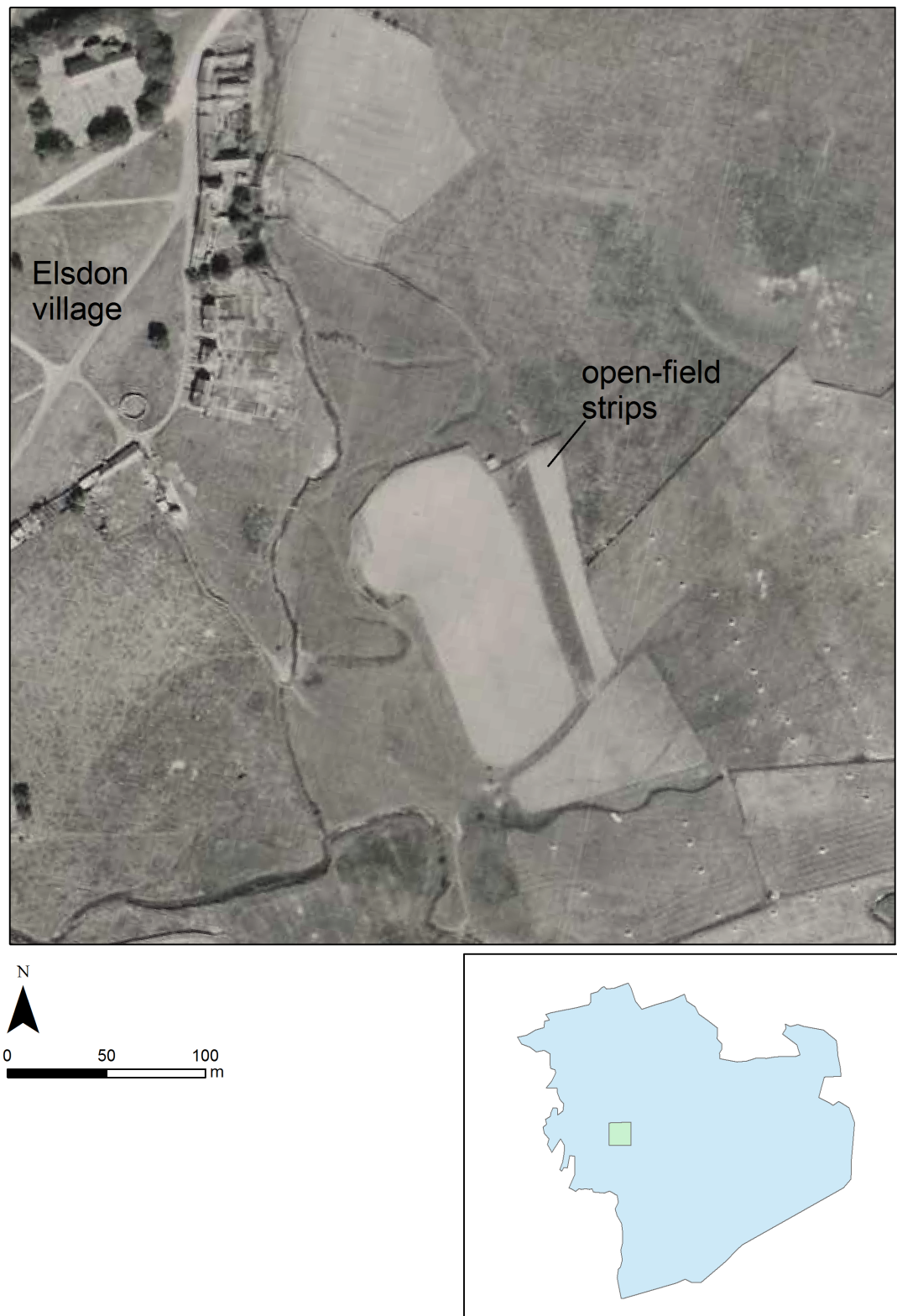


Fig. 3.13 Aerial Photograph of 1945 showing surviving strips to the east of Elsdon.

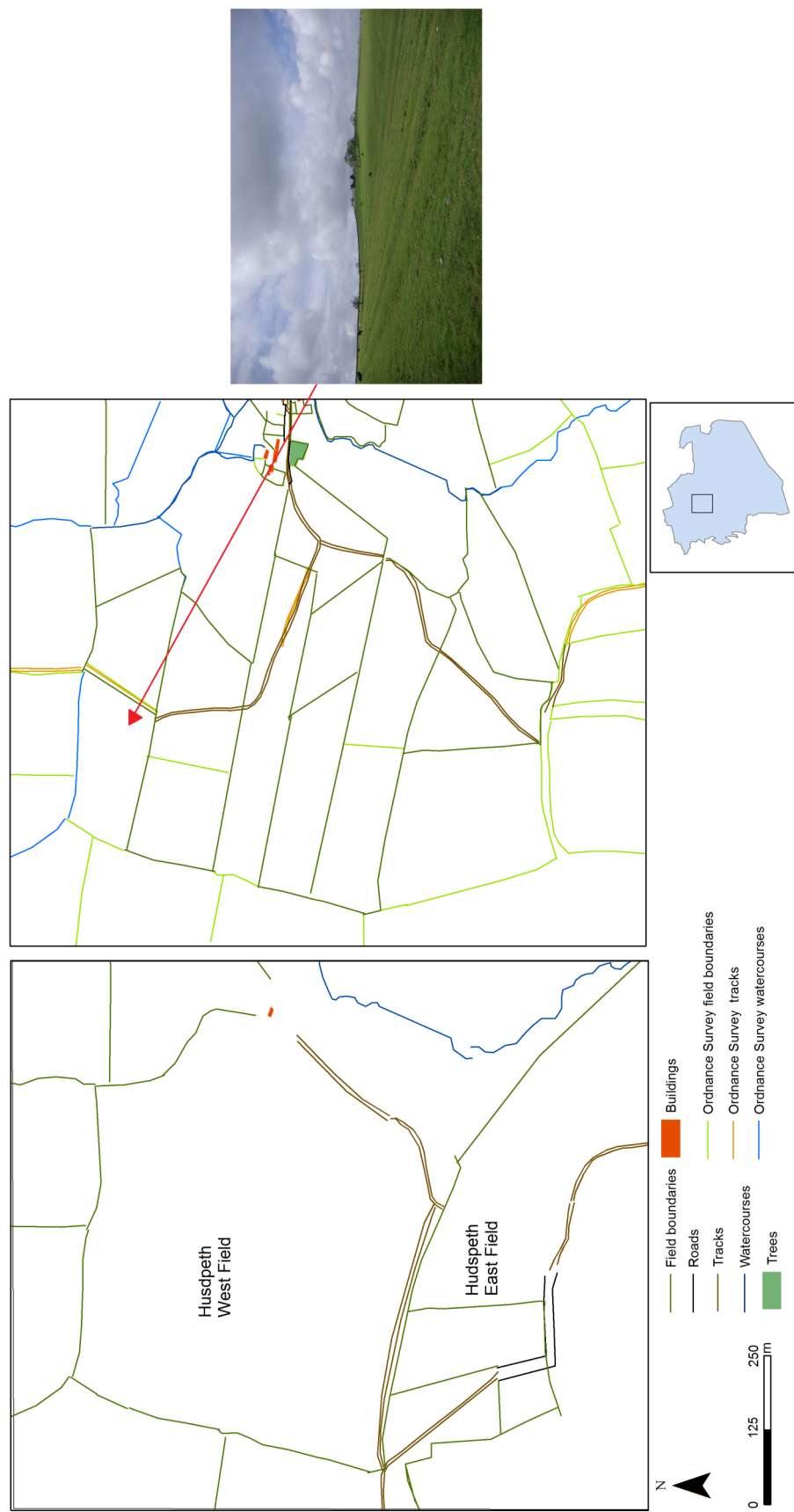


Fig. 3.14 Plans of Hudspeth township in 1731 (right, based on DUSC/QRD 3) and 1866 based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (left <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that very few boundaries are shown in 1731 and that the system of tracks is completely different to that of 1866 suggesting that it was unenclosed in 1731. The inset photograph shows evidence of post-enclosure cultivation or improvement in this area.



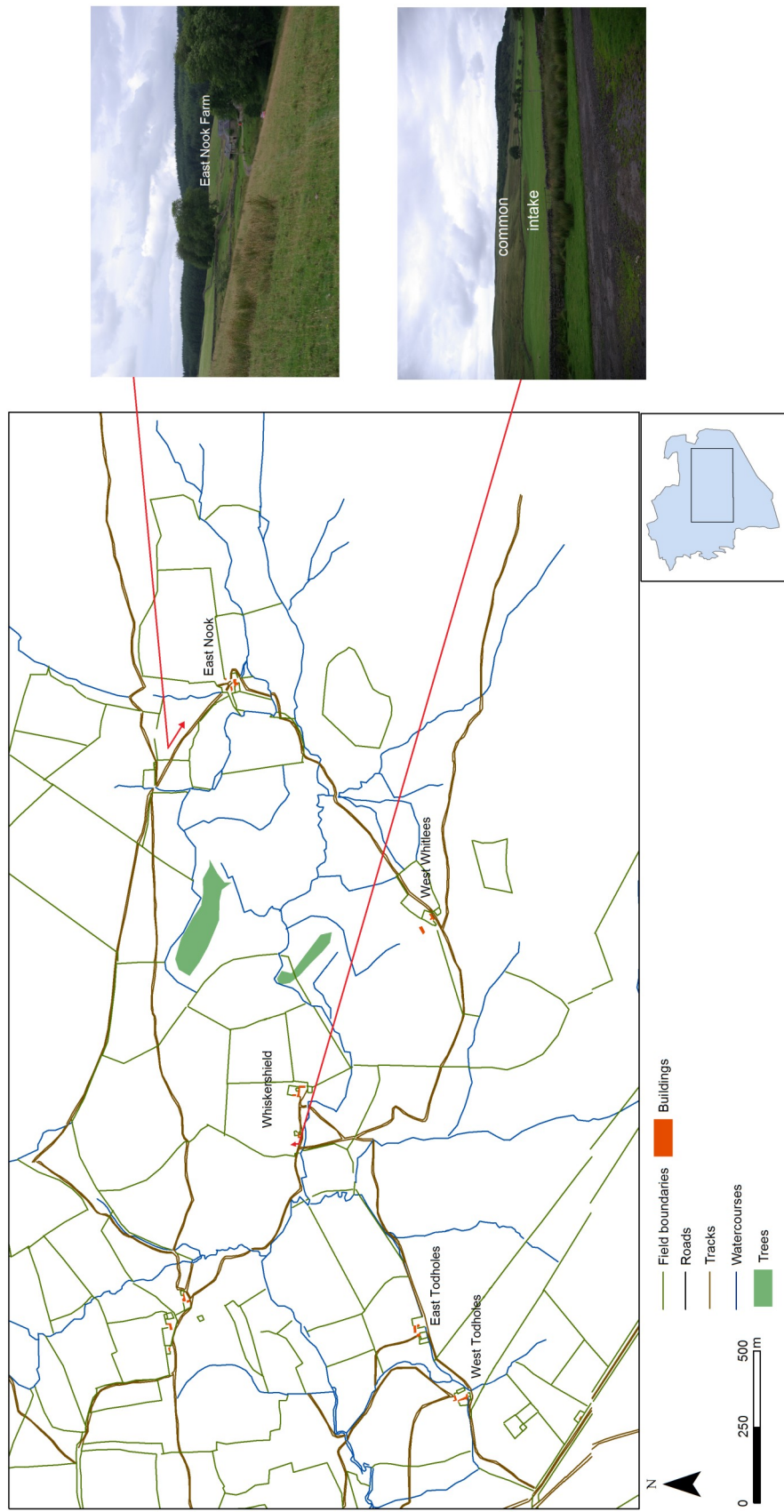


Fig. 3.15 Land to the east of Elsdon based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note how straight most of the boundaries are here suggesting that this part of the ancient land was enclosed by piecemeal enclosure of arable. The upper photograph shows one of the farms built on the assarts, it is surrounded by a small area of fields carved out from the common which is currently under forestry. The lower photograph shows the clear difference between the improved intake and the unimproved common.



Fig. 3.16 Medieval or early-modern bastle house at East Whitelees showing that at least some of the assarts are early.

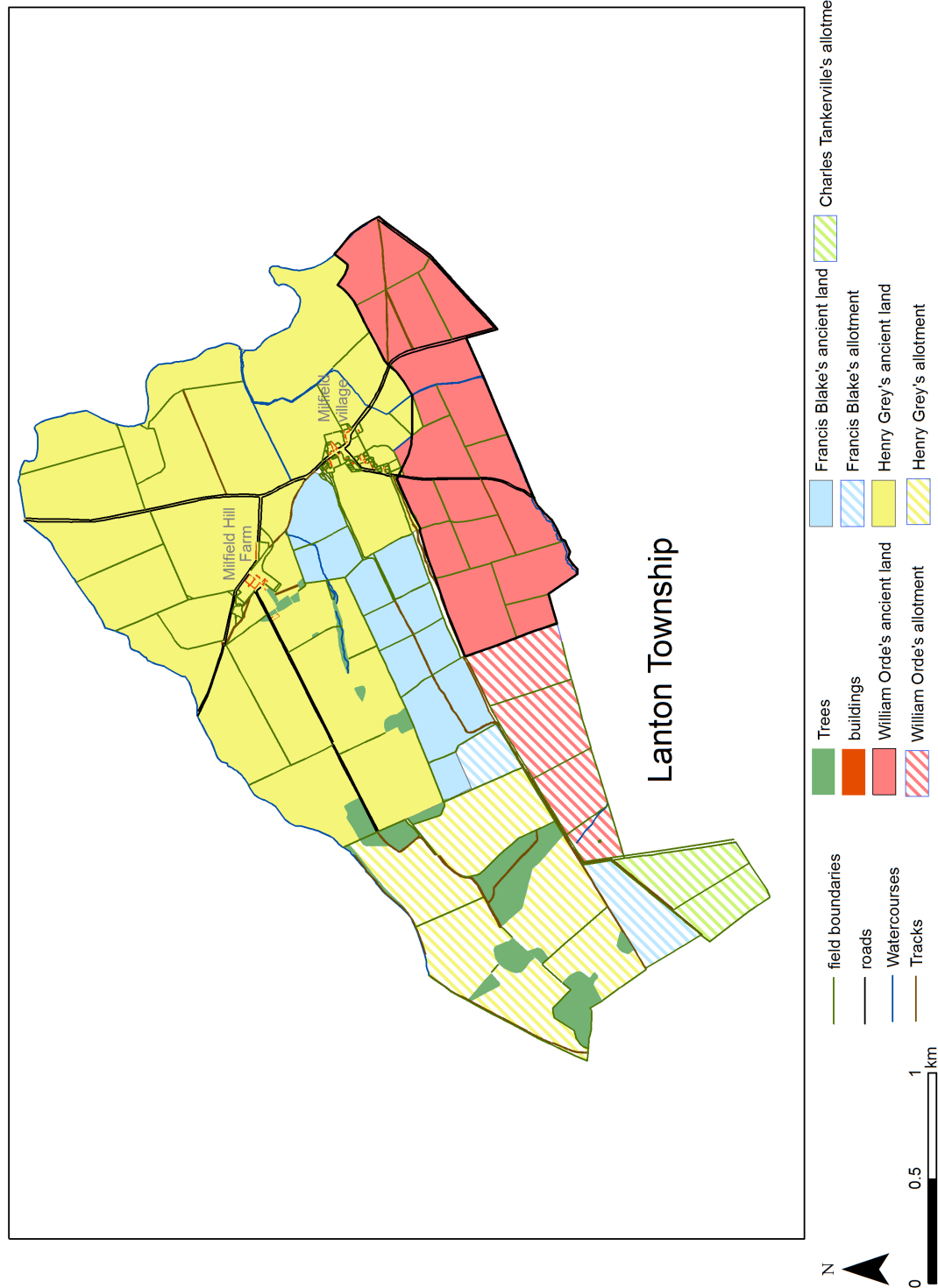








Fig. 3.18 The ruins of North Bowershield. The thickness of the wall to the right suggests that the farm contains the remains of a peel or bastle (HER 9756).



3.19 Plan of Milfield based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download?sessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C&sessionid=e1s12/03/2012>), with information on landownership and enclosure from the Tithe plan (NRO/DT 322S) and the enclosure award (NRO/QRD 6). Note that the township was enclosed in two parts, the second of which enclosed the common which was intercommoned with Lanton to the south. Note also that there is no morphological evidence for piecemeal enclosure or encroachment.





Fig. 3.20 The topographical situation of land uses at Milfield. The ancient arable is in the valley while the common is on a hill. This photograph also shows plantations made on the common, as it was unsuited to intensive exploitation.



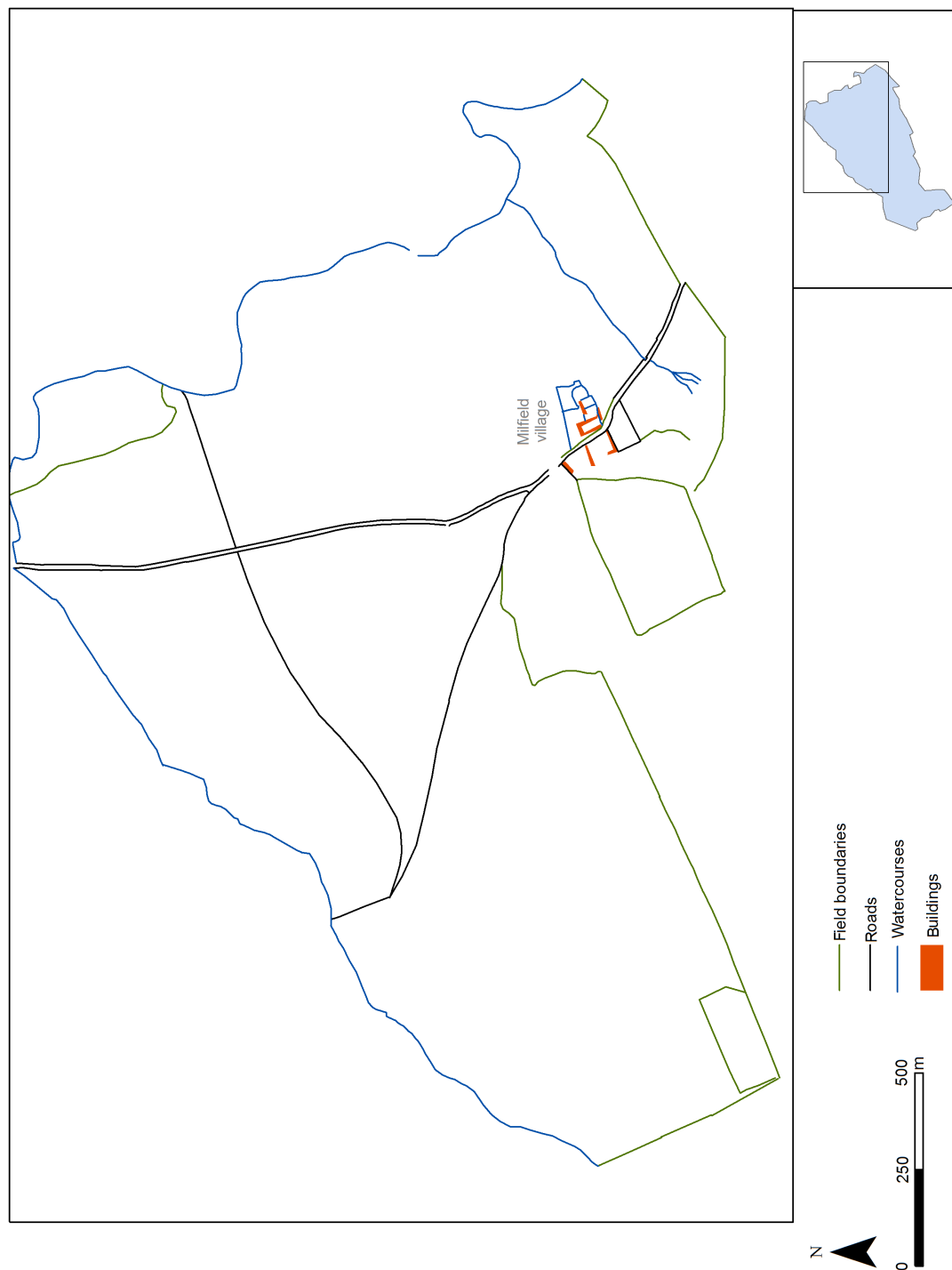


Fig. 3.21 Plan of part of Milfield in 1777 showing unenclosed arable land. Based on (based on DUSC/NRO/1356/P26a).

# Chapter 4

## Farm Consolidation

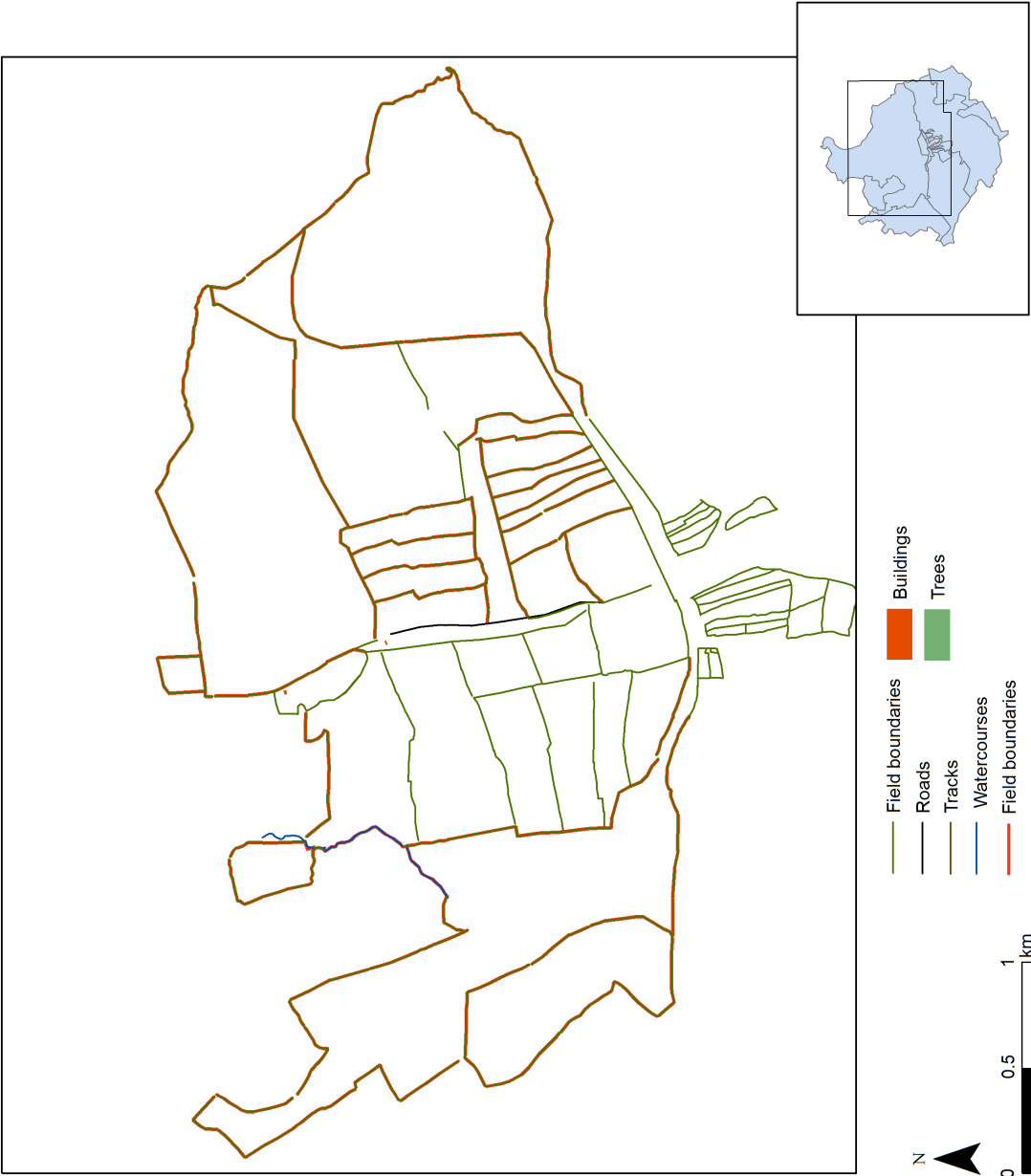




Fig. 4.2 The fragmented pattern of landownership in Freeholder's Quarter based on the 1842 tithe plan (NRO/DT 192M). The inset shows the advanced nineteenth century farmstead at Blackpool, revealing that this, the only ring-fence farm in the township was improved in other ways.

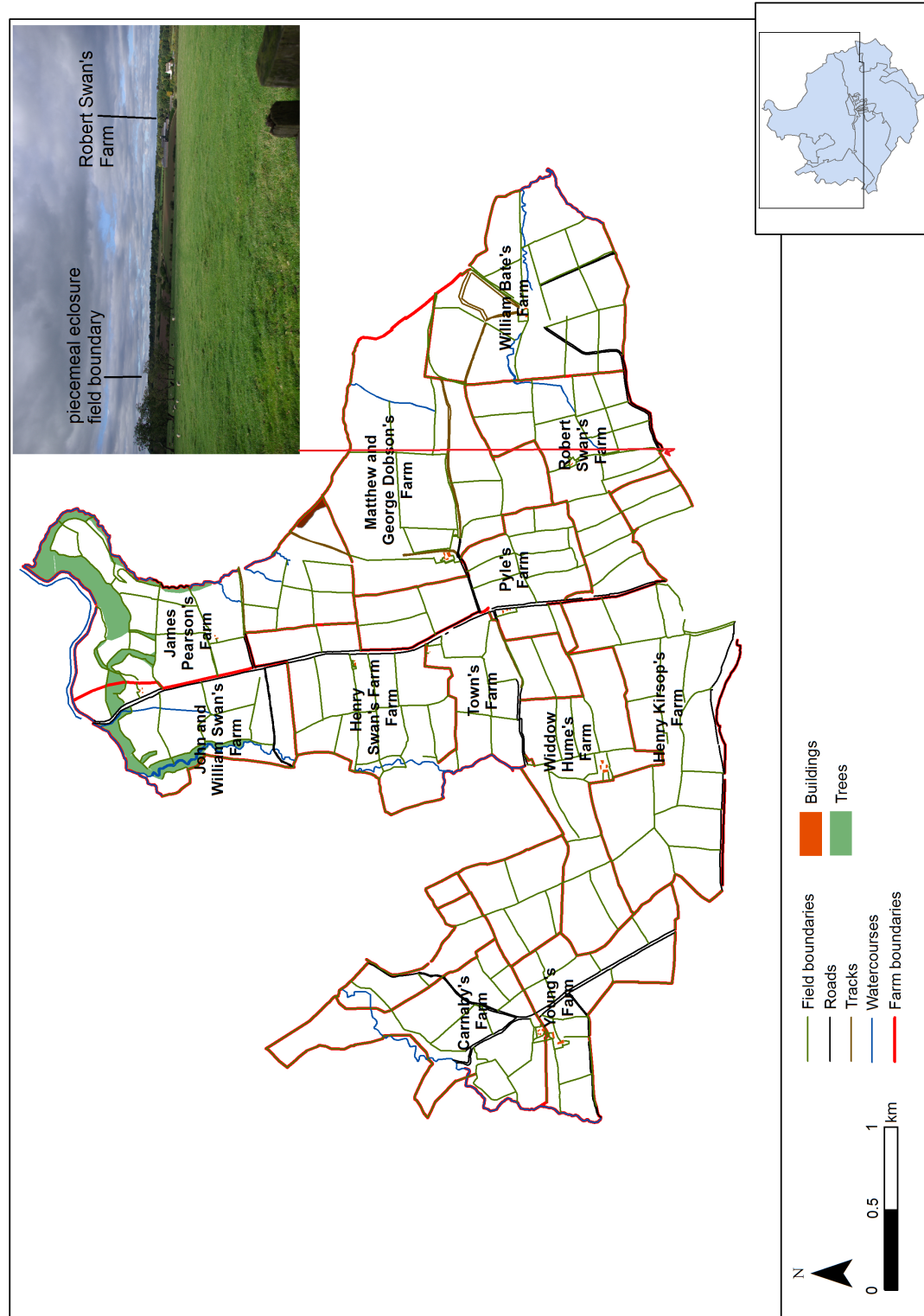


Fig. 4.3 Plan of Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1773 based on DUSC/N190/97. Note that the farms were nearly fully consolidated by this date. The inset photograph shows one of the few remaining piecemeal enclosure field boundaries near Robert Swan's Farm, the remainder were removed after they ceased to be farm boundaries.

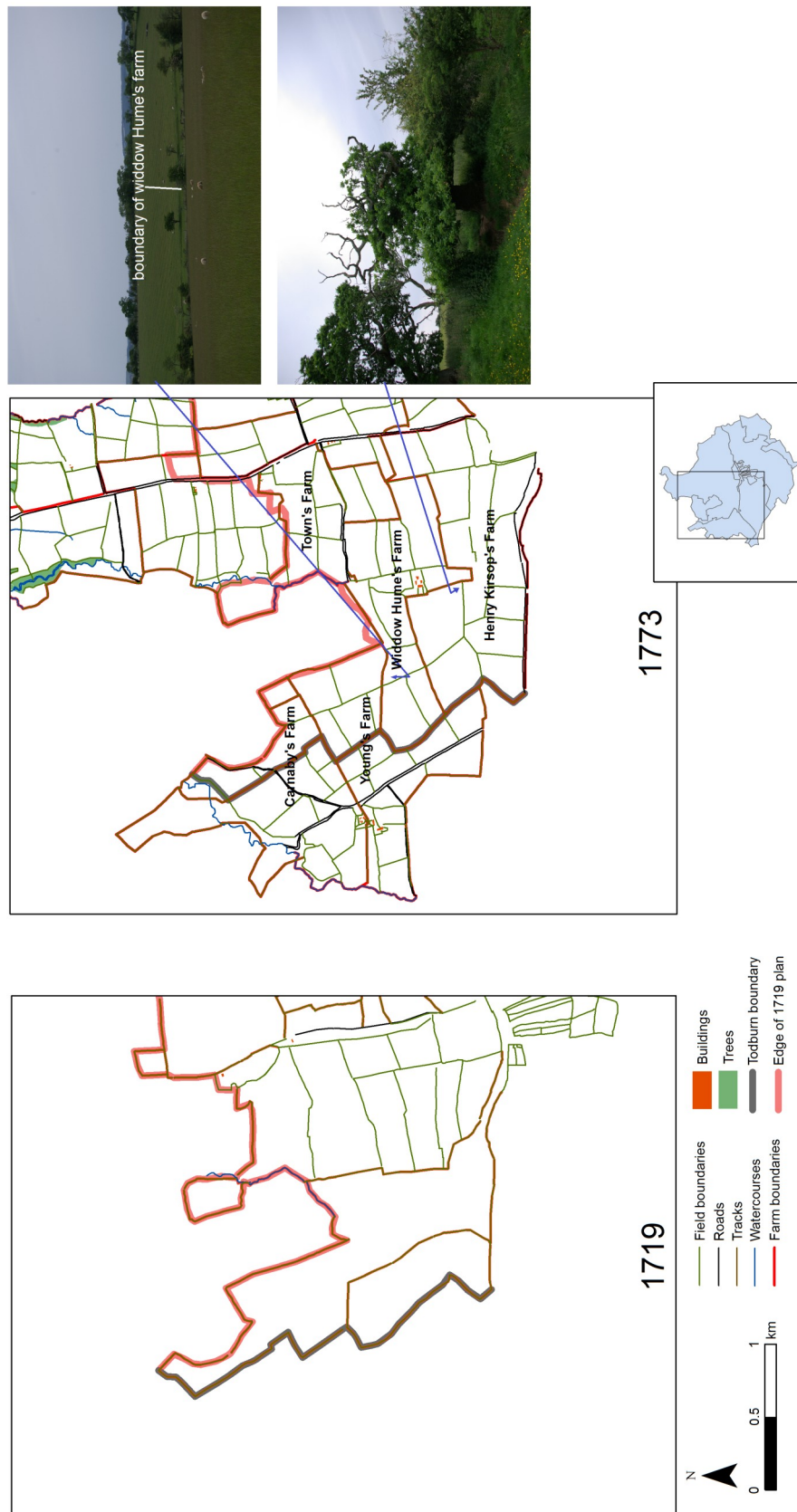


Fig. 4.4 The west of Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1719 (left based on DUSC/HNP1967/Lambert Plans ff.6v-fd) and 1773 (right based on DUSC/N190/97). See text for discussion. The upper photograph shows the boundary of Widow Hume's Farm which is little different to other field boundaries in the area. The lower photograph shows a veteran tree in the boundary of Henry Kirsop's Farm suggesting that the hedge has existed for several centuries, and was probably created by piecemeal enclosure.



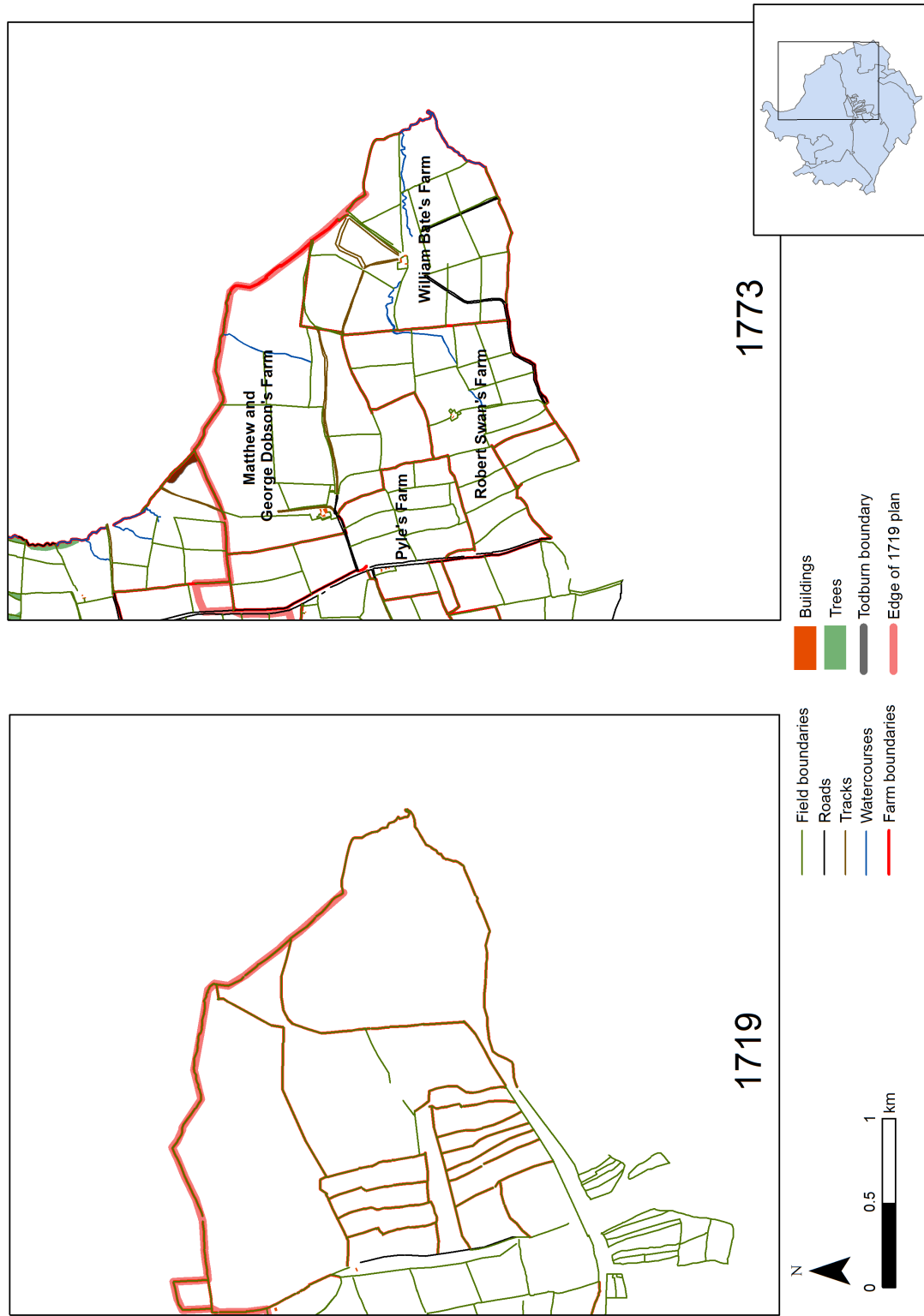


Fig. 4.5 The east of Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1719 (left based on DUSC/HNP1967/Lambert Plans ff.6v-fd) and 1773 (right based on DUSC/N190/97). See text for discussion.

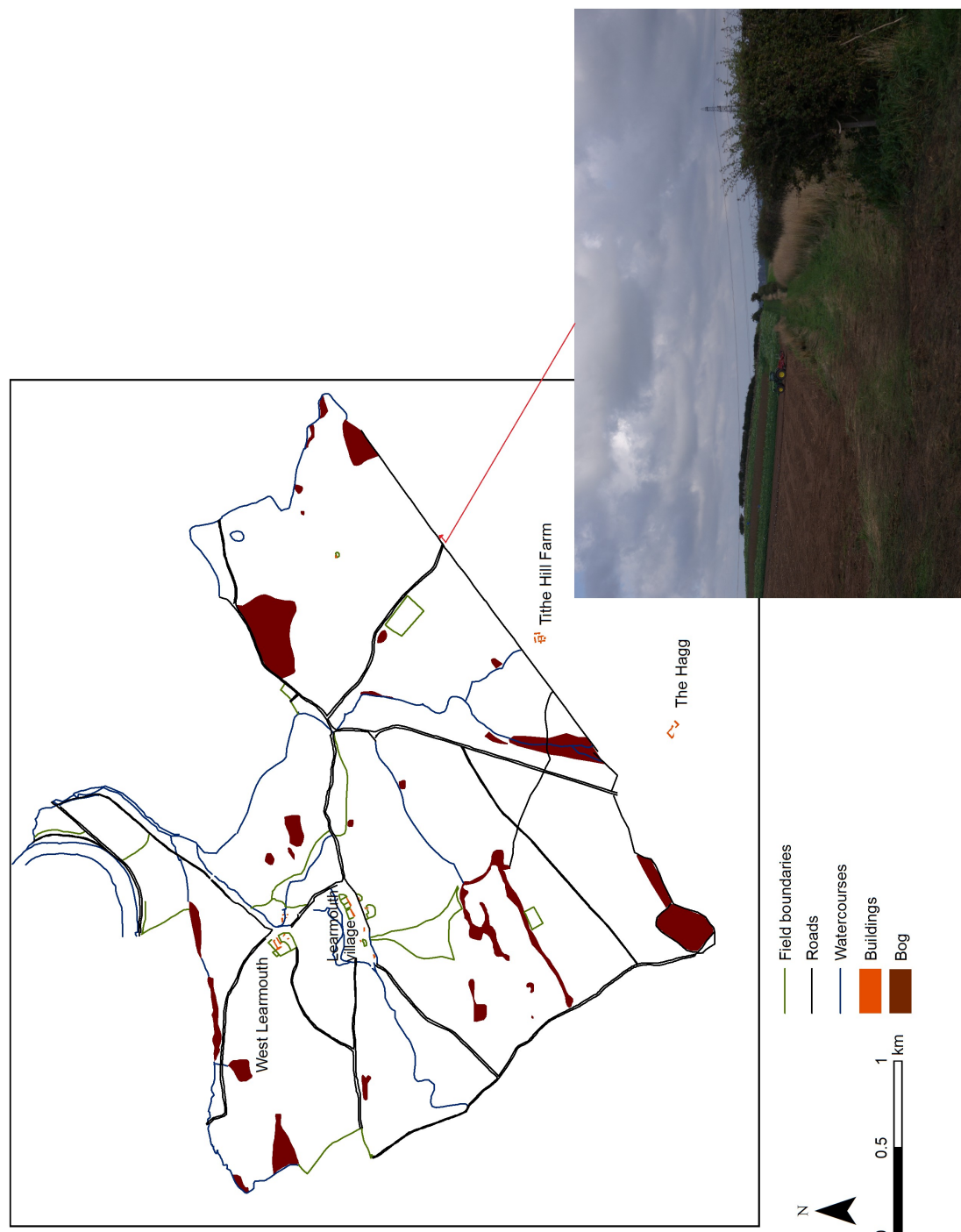


Fig. 4.6 Plan of Learmouth showing the existence of three ring-fence farms in 1793 (based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276). The inset photograph shows the boundary of the ring-fence farm which was created by the 1778 enclosure agreement.

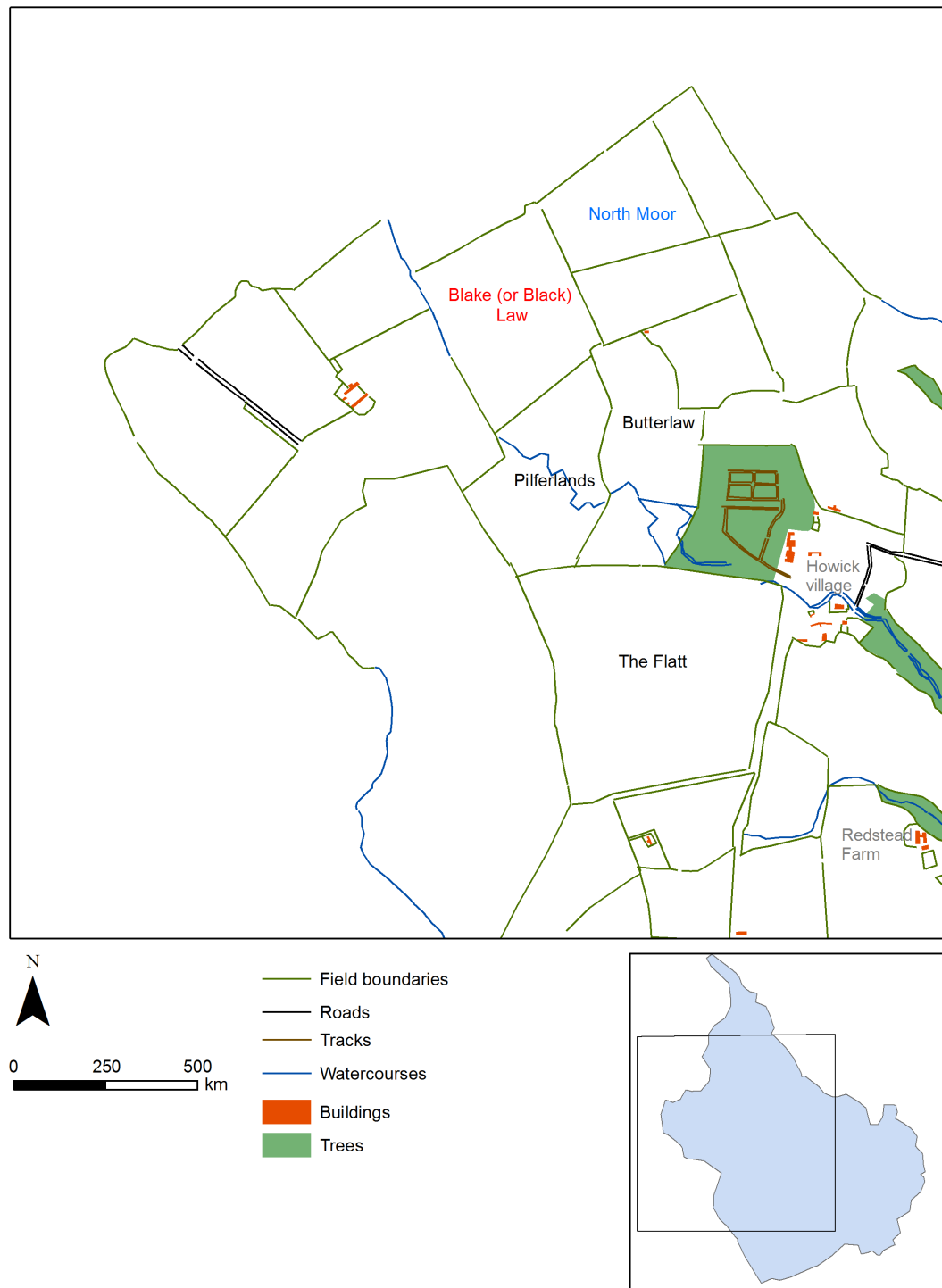


Fig. 4.7 Plan of Howick (based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276), showing fields which were let together in 1712 and 1717 (DUSC/GRE/X/P72 leases). Those named in black were let by both leases while North Moor was let in 1712 and Black Law in 1717.

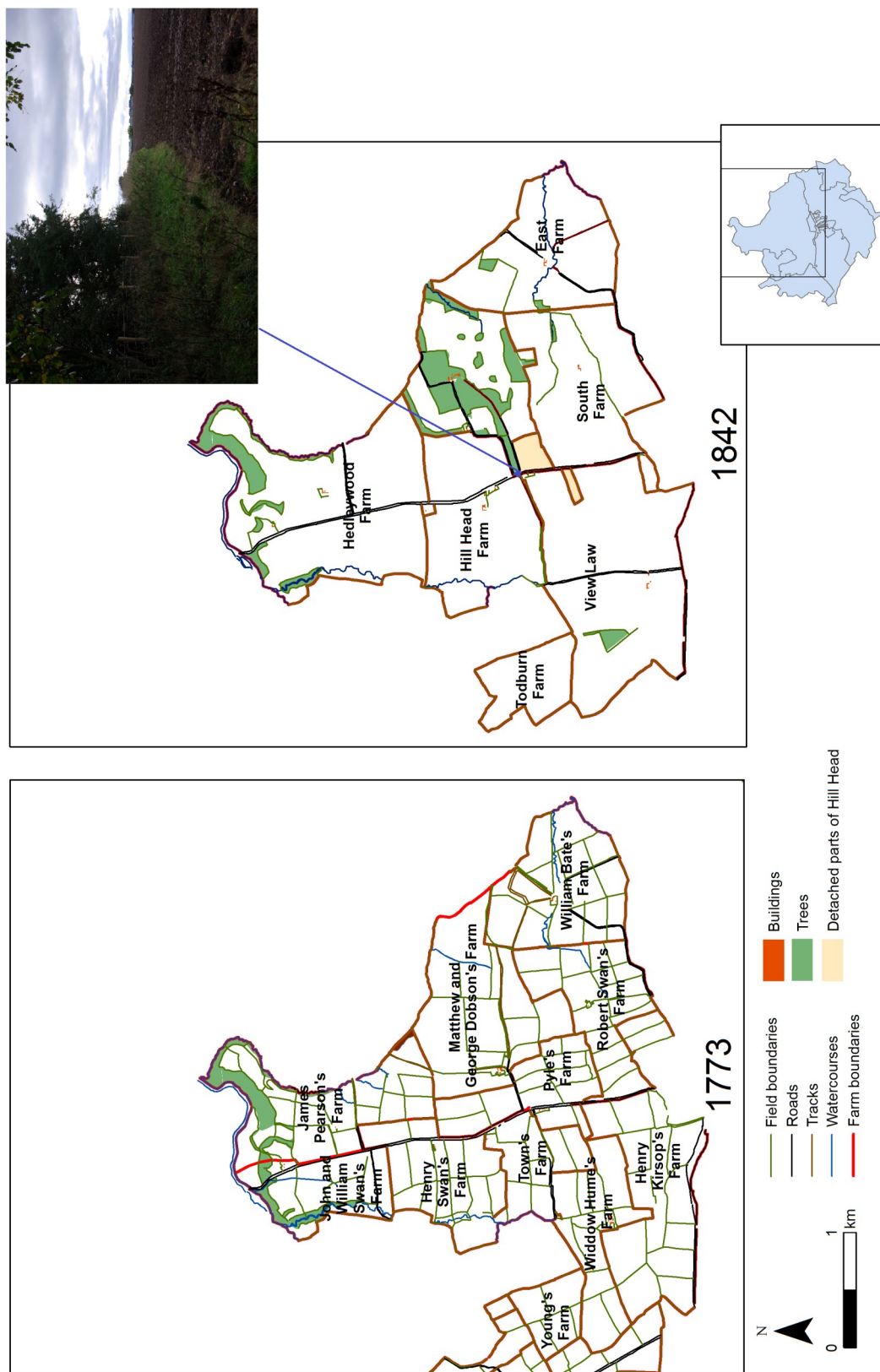


Fig. 4.8 Plans of Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsely in 1773 (left based on DUSC/N190/97) and 1842(right based on NRO/DT 43M). These show the alterations to the farm boundaries made by Charles William Bigge. Note that this mostly simplifies the boundaries but does create two detached parts of Hill Head Farm. The inset photograph shows one boundary which was made into a farm boundary in before 1842, it reuses a former field boundary and so it little different to other Bigge's Quarter field boundaries.



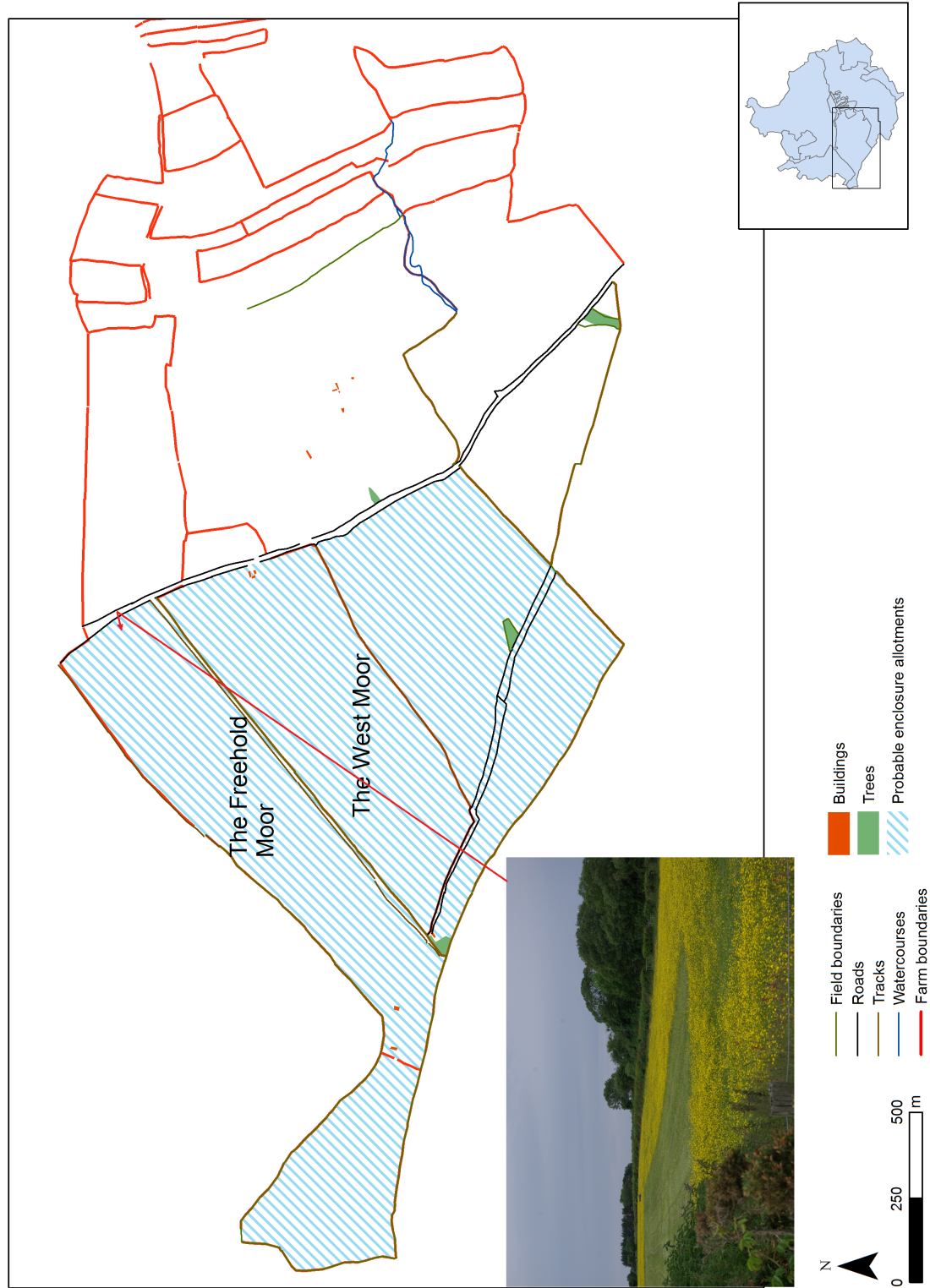


Fig. 4.9 Probable enclosure allotments at Freeholder's Quarter Longhorsley (based on NRO/DT 192M). The inset photograph shows the particularly straight field boundaries which indicate that it was part of the 1664 agreement.

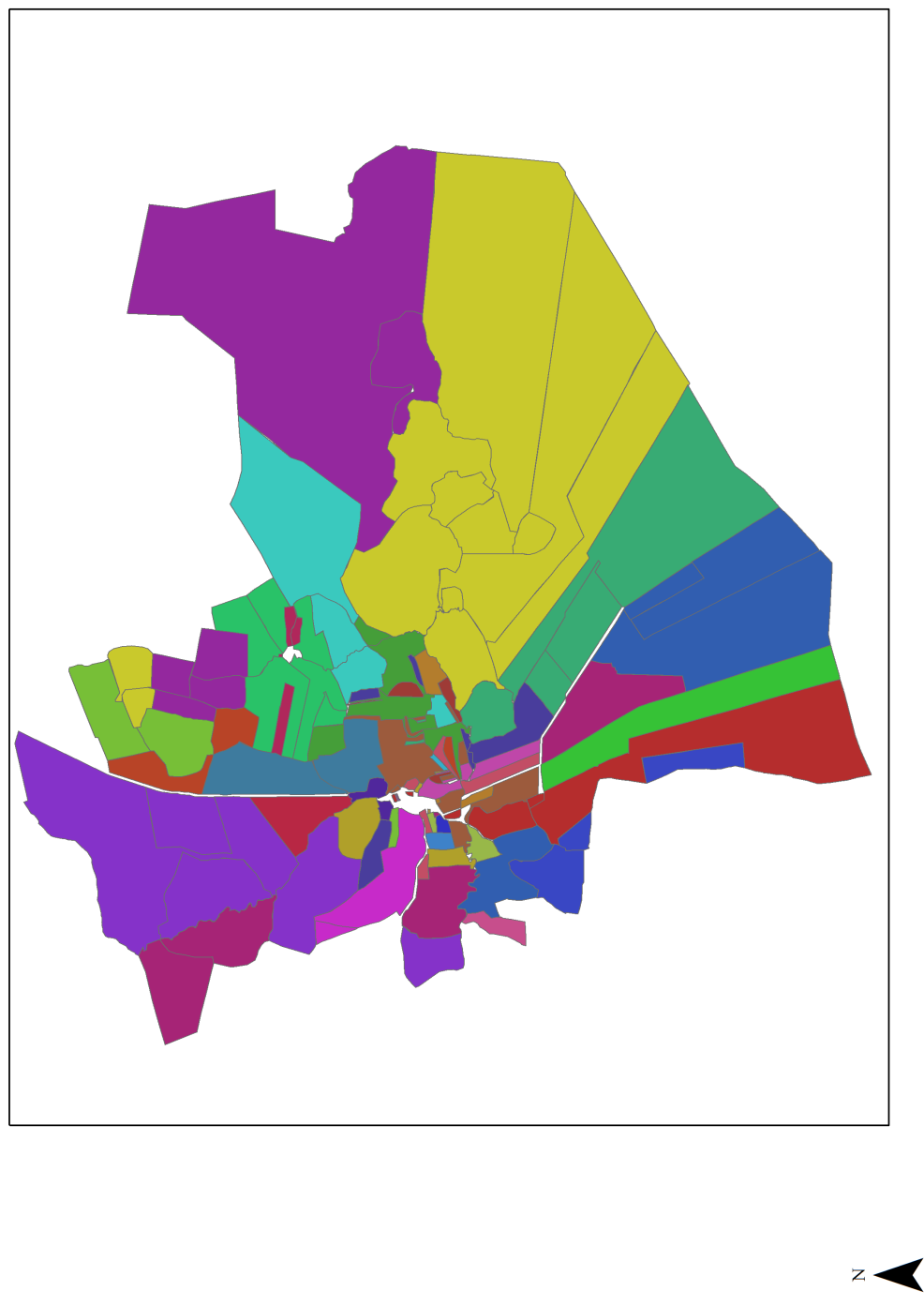


Fig. 4.10 Plan showing the pattern of land ownership in Elsdon. Note that many farms are not fully ring-fenced. Based on NRO/DT 164M.

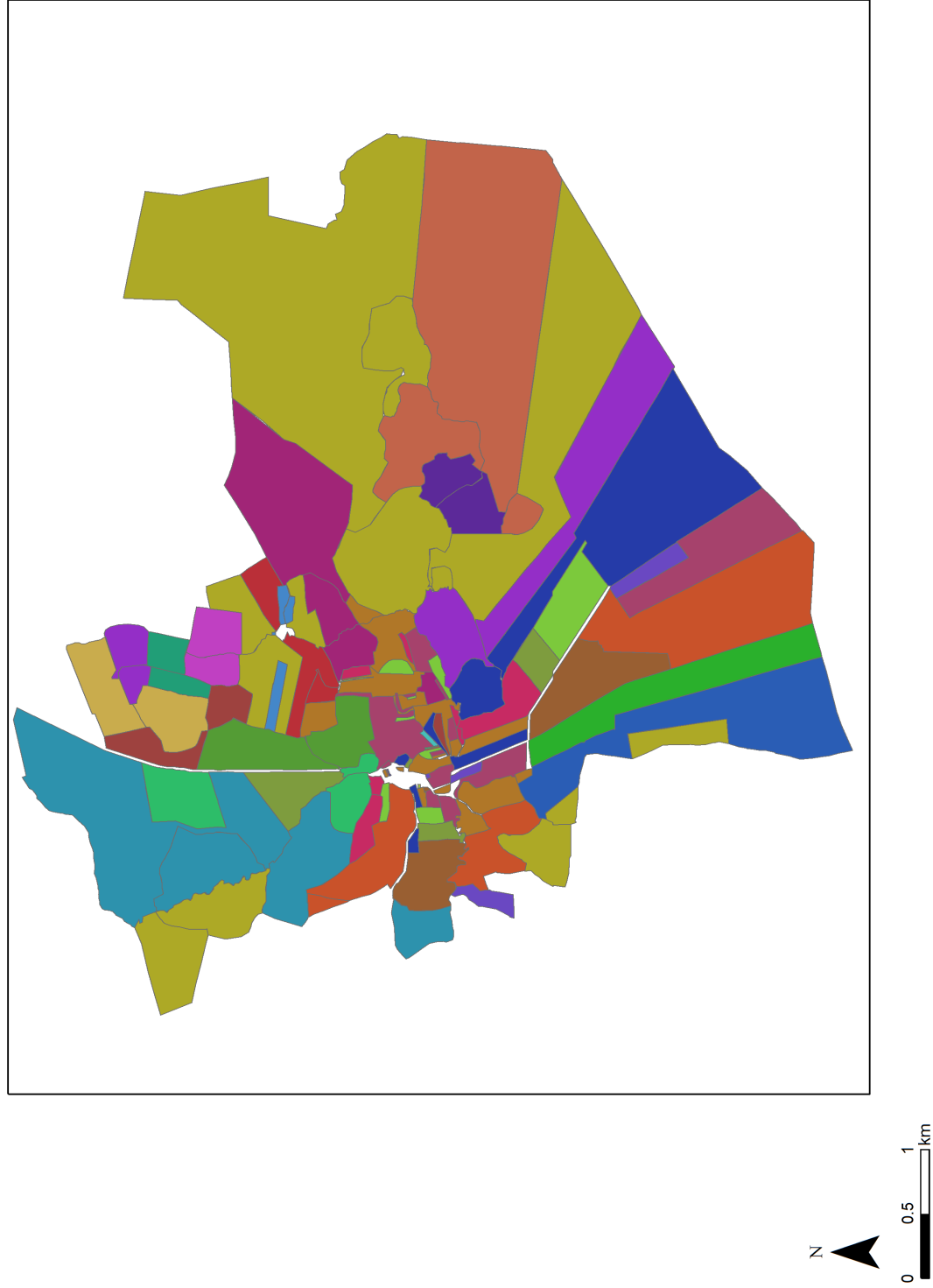


Fig. 4.11 Plan showing the pattern of land occupation in Elsdon. Note that farms are better consolidated by occupiers than owners, but that many are still not ring-fenced. Based on NRO/DT 164M.

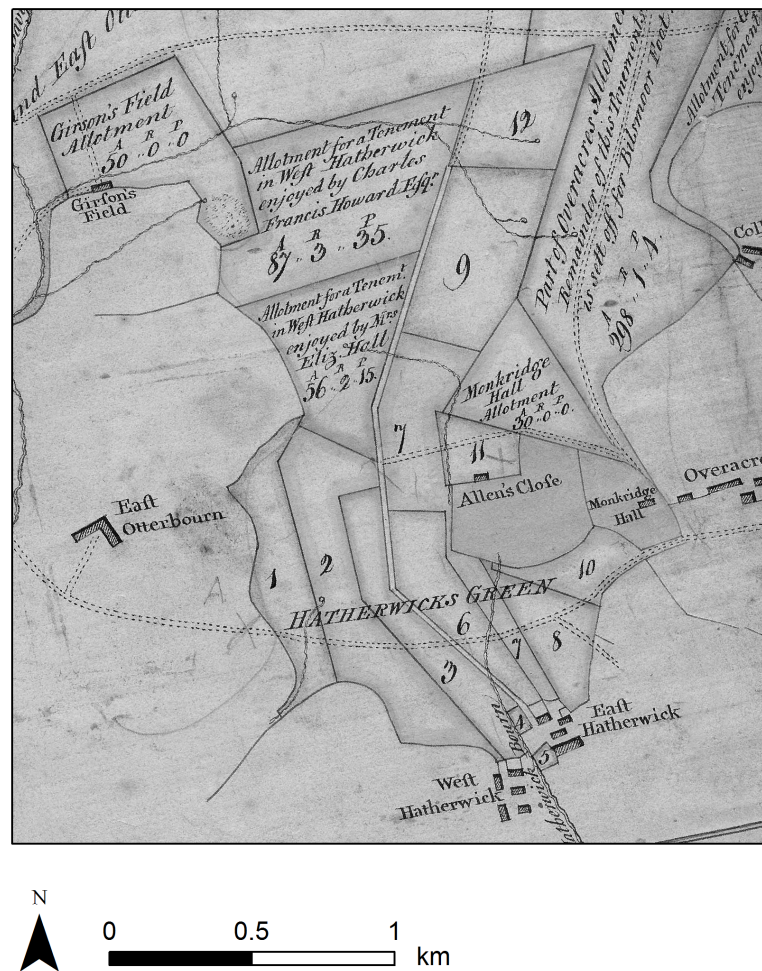


Fig. 4.12 Part of NRO/QRD 3 showing Hatherwick. The two allotments marked seven were allotted for the same farm. This shows that in certain circumstances enclosure commissioners were prepared to create fragmented holdings. (courtesy of the Northumberland Record Office).



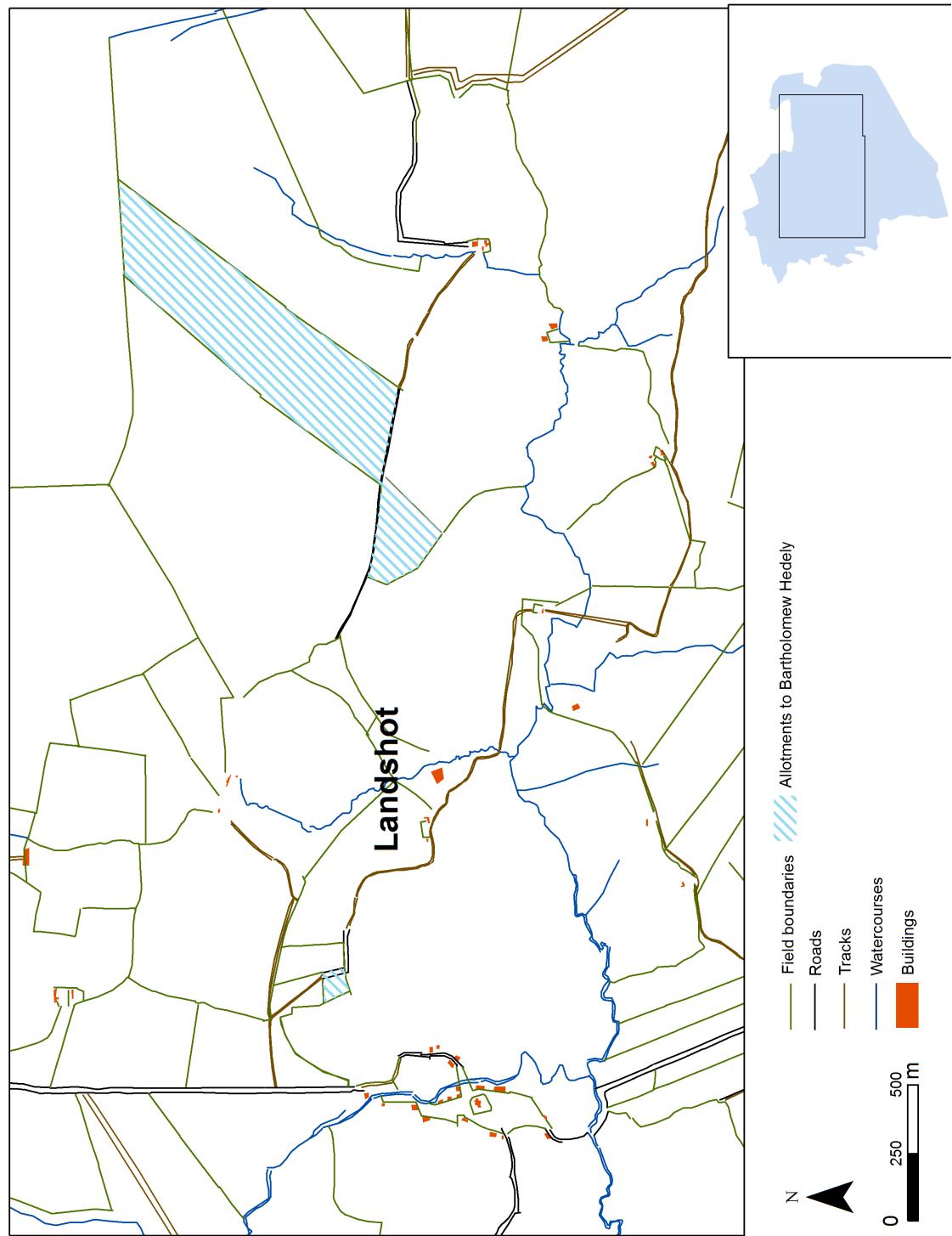


Fig. 4.13 Plan of the allotments awarded for Bartholomew Hedely's tenement. As at Hatherwick these were fragmented into three parts. Based on NRO/QRD 3.

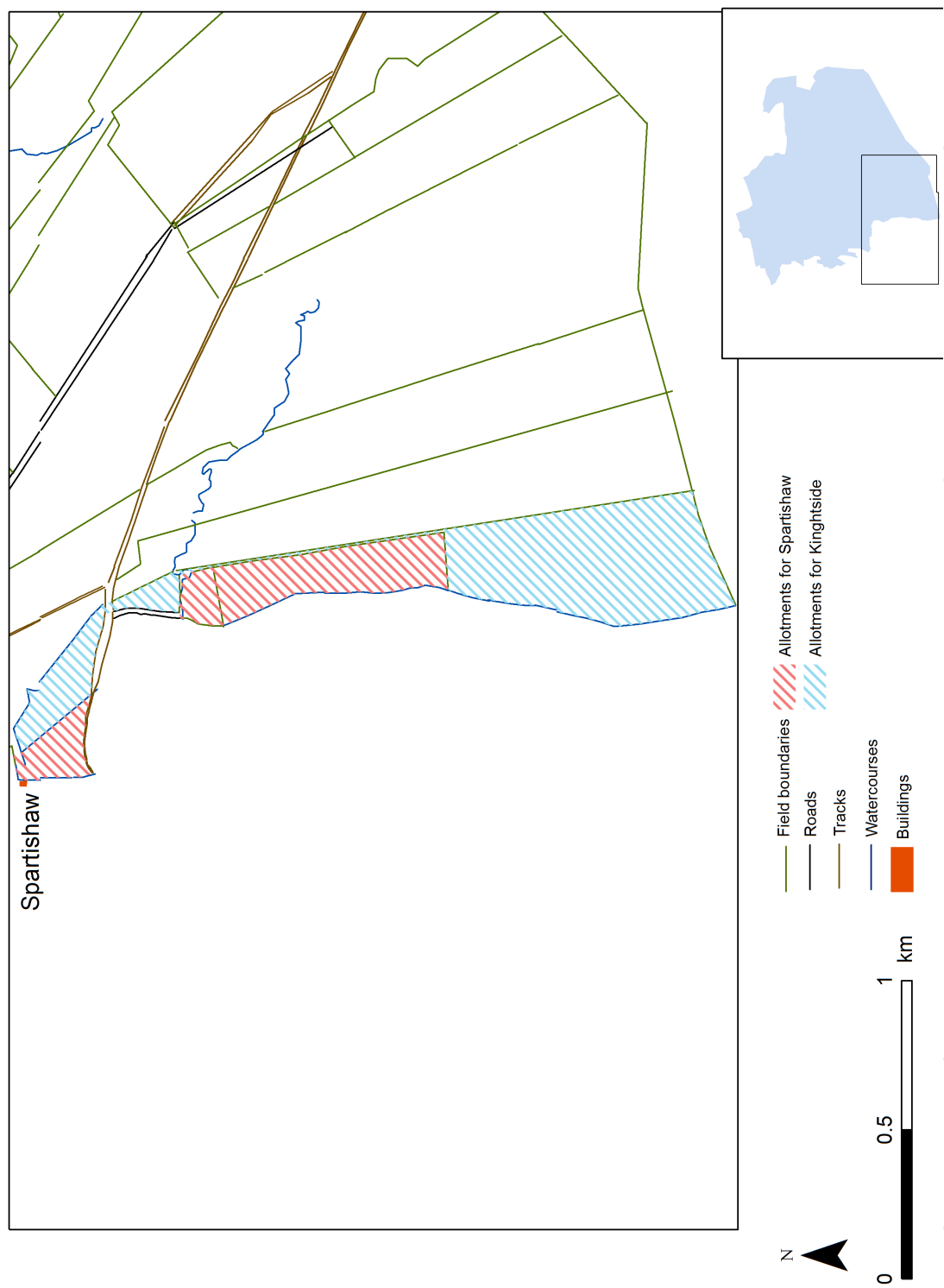


Fig. 4.14 Plan of the allotments for Knightside and Spartishaw, showing that these were fragmented due to constraints of space.

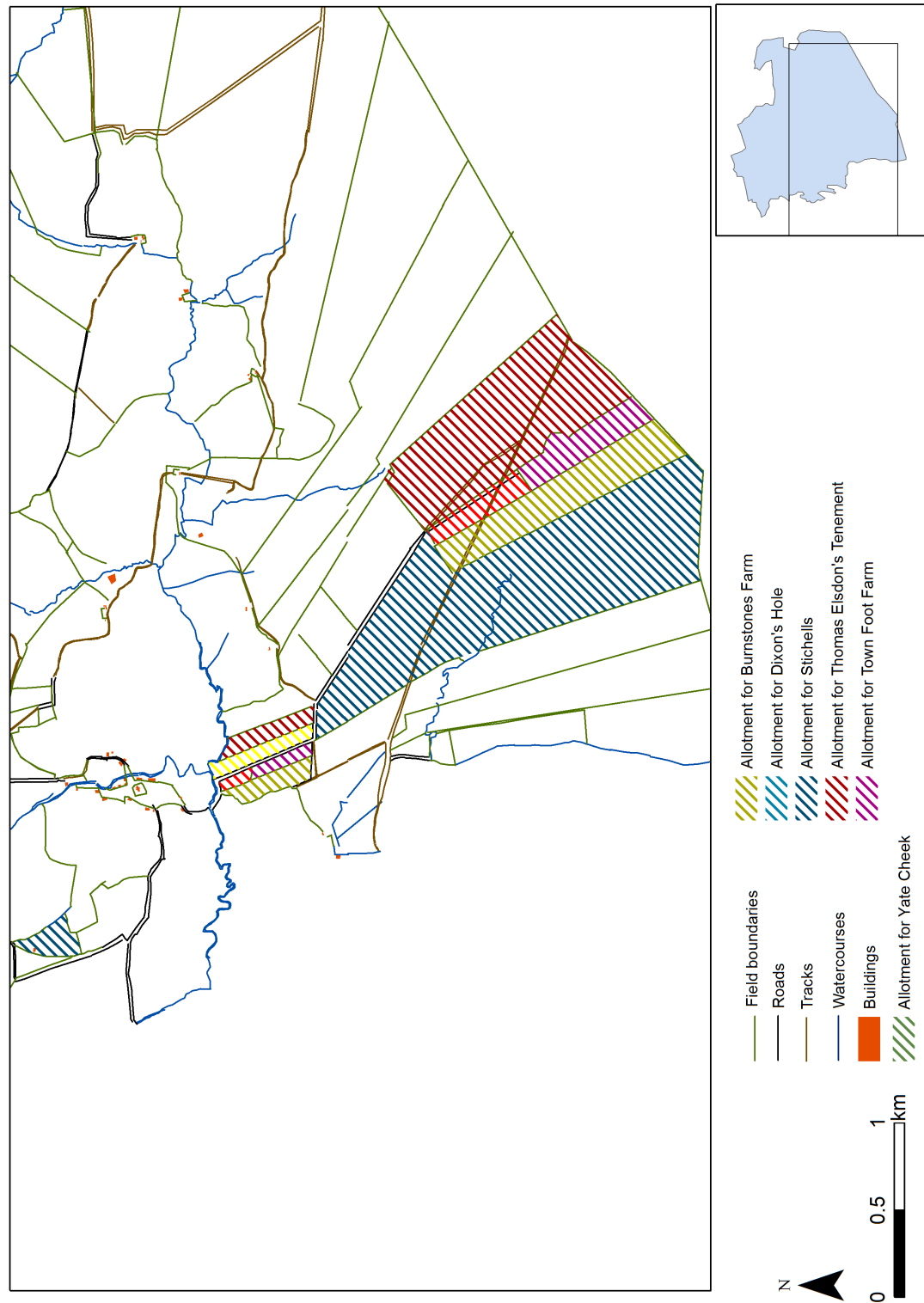


Fig. 4.15 Fragmented allotments in the south of Elsdon, based on NRO/QRD 3. Note that a block of good quality land in the north of the plan has been used for part of each allotment and the rest put further out on the common proper.

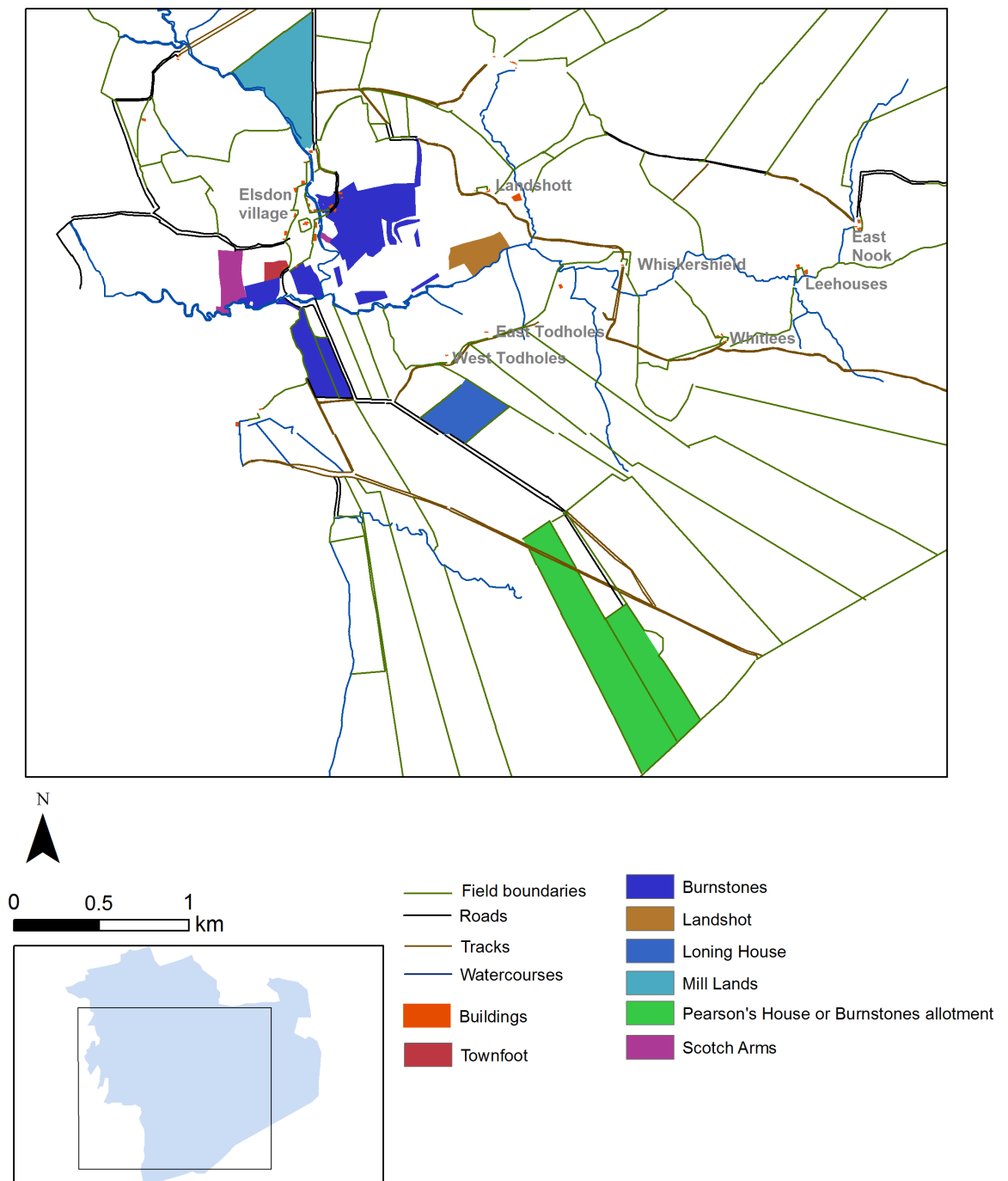


Fig. 4.16 Plan of the property of Thomas Thornton, based on NRO/DT 164M. Note that the properties do not form a ring-fence farm.

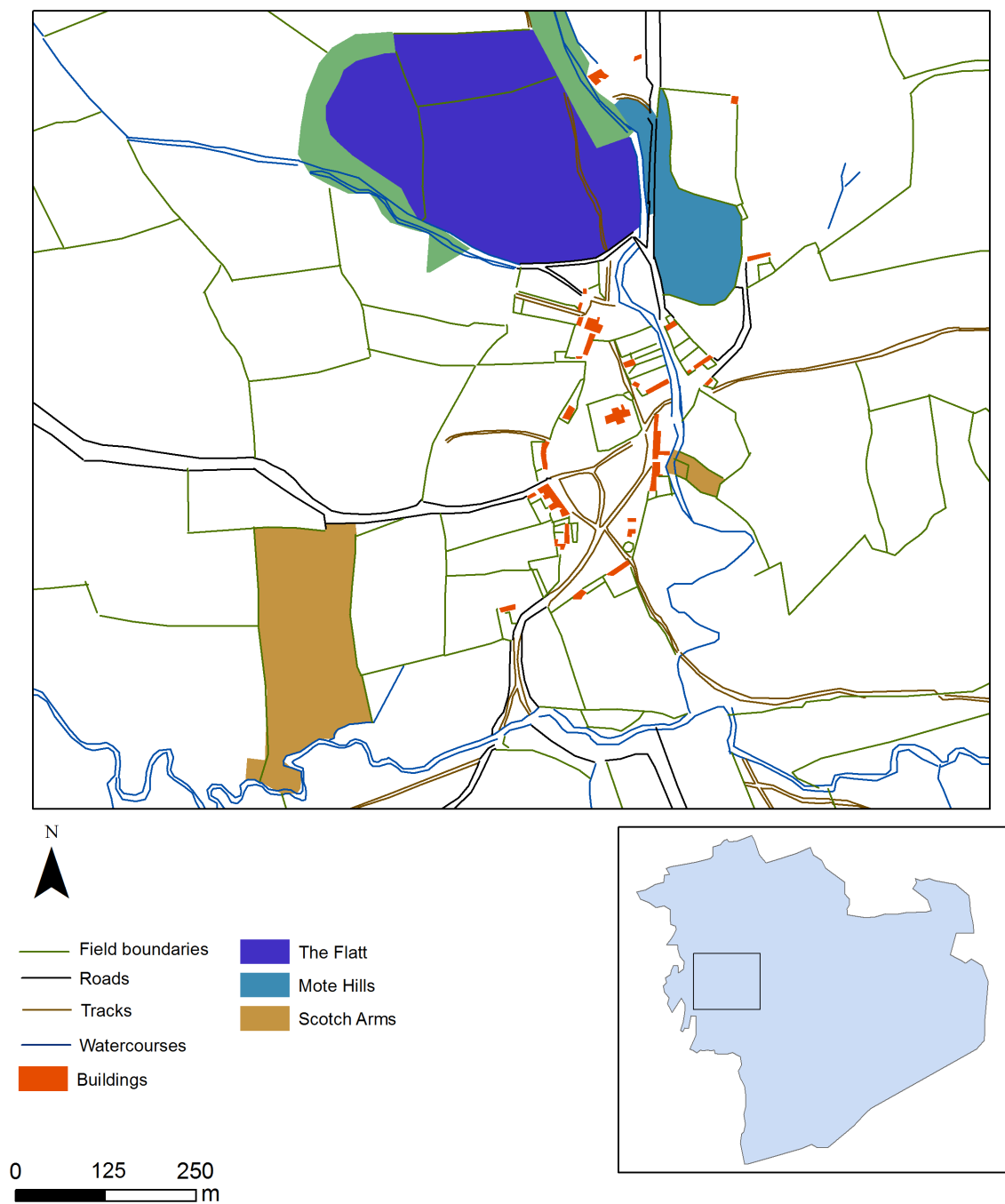


Fig. 4.17 Plan showing the farms occupied by James Brown and Andrew Amos, based on NRO/DT 164M. See text for discussion



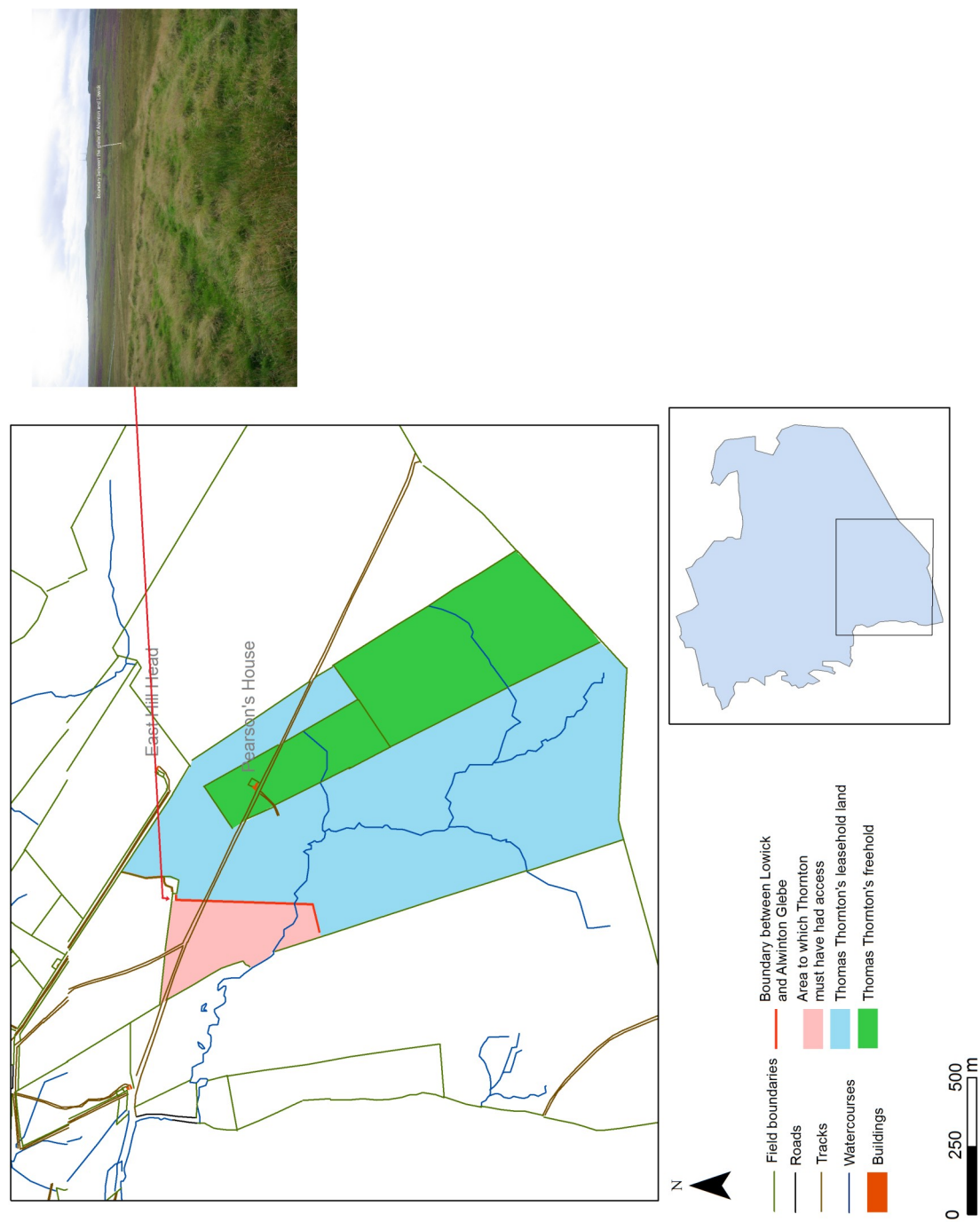


Fig. 4.18 Occupation around Bainshaw Bog, based on NRO/DT 164M. Note that part of the boundary between the two allotments at Bainshaw Bog has been allowed to go down (marked in red) and that Thomas Thornton, the tenant of Bainshaw Bog is owner of Pearson's House. The inset photograph shows the enclosure boundary which, while clearly visible would not have stopped livestock.

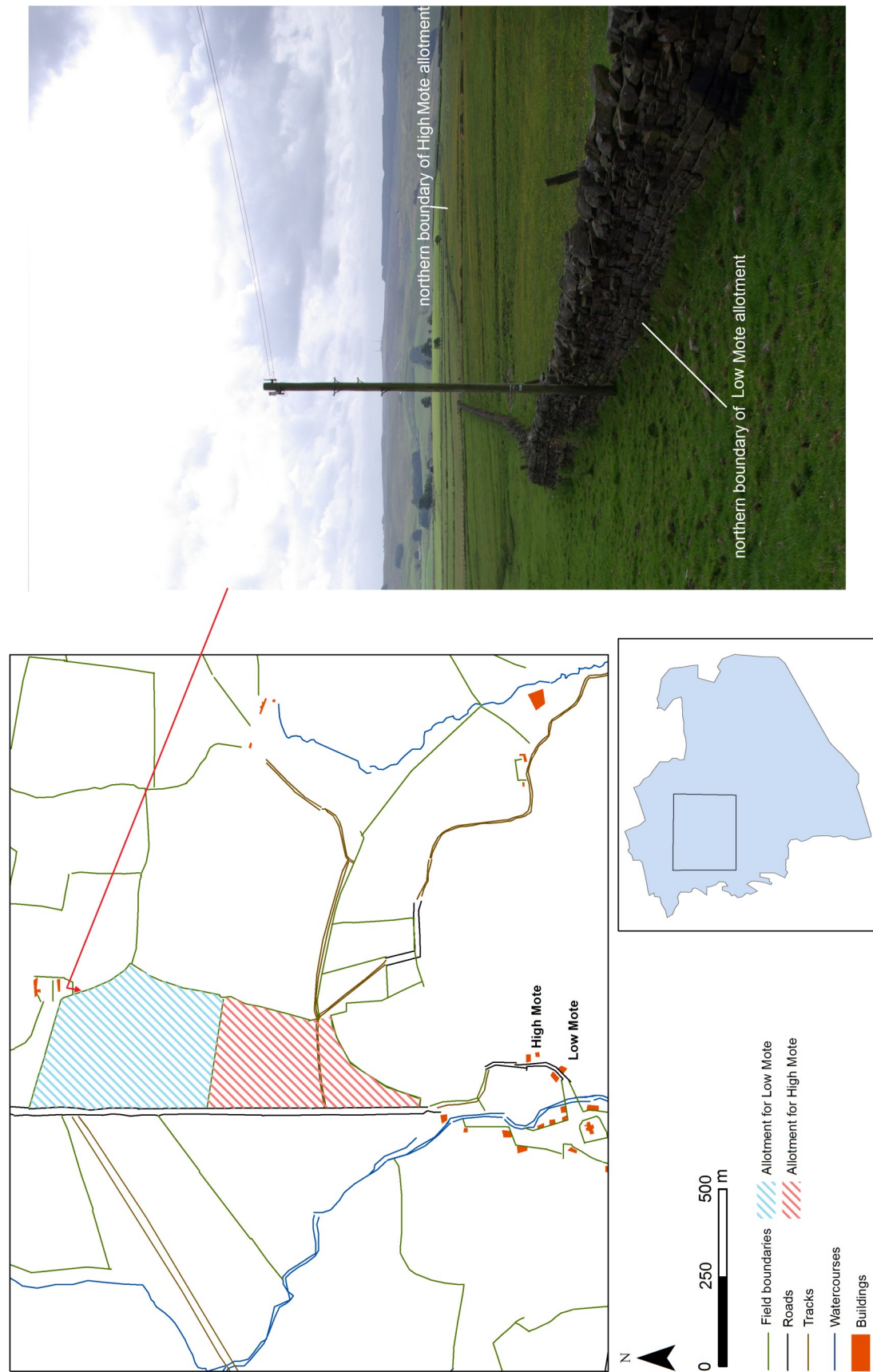


Fig. 4.19 The allotments for Low and High Mote, based on NRO/QRD 3. Note that they have been placed together despite their ownership being technically different. The photograph shows the boundaries as they are today, the boundary of Low Mote has been maintained while that of High Mote has been allowed to go down, probably because they were in the same ownership

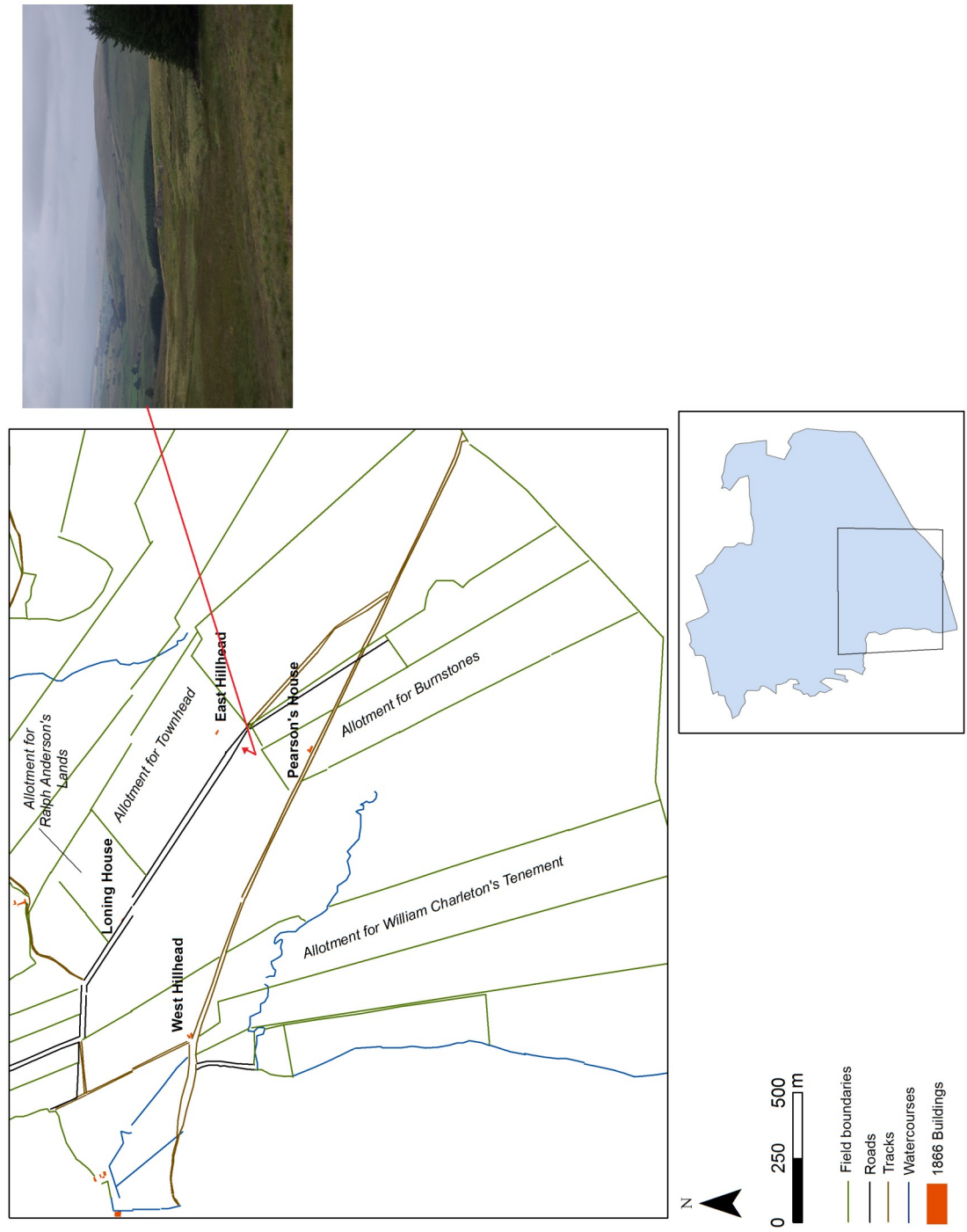


Fig. 4.20 Dispersed farms built on enclosure allotments, based on NRO/QRD 3 and the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;sessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The inset shows the ruin of one at East Hillhead.

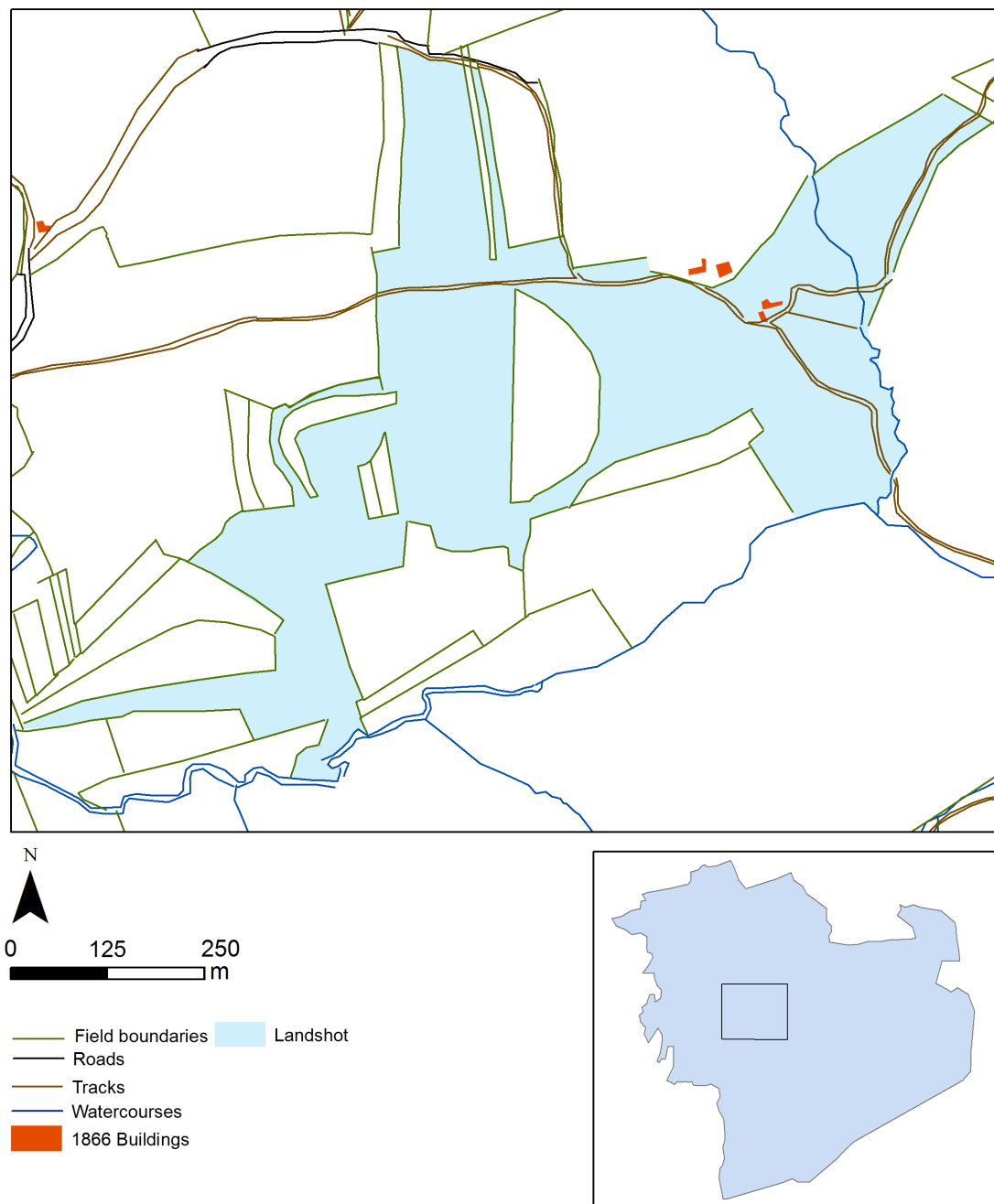


Fig. 4.21 Landshot Farm based on NRO/DT 164M. Note that it is consolidated despite being in the unenclosed open-field.

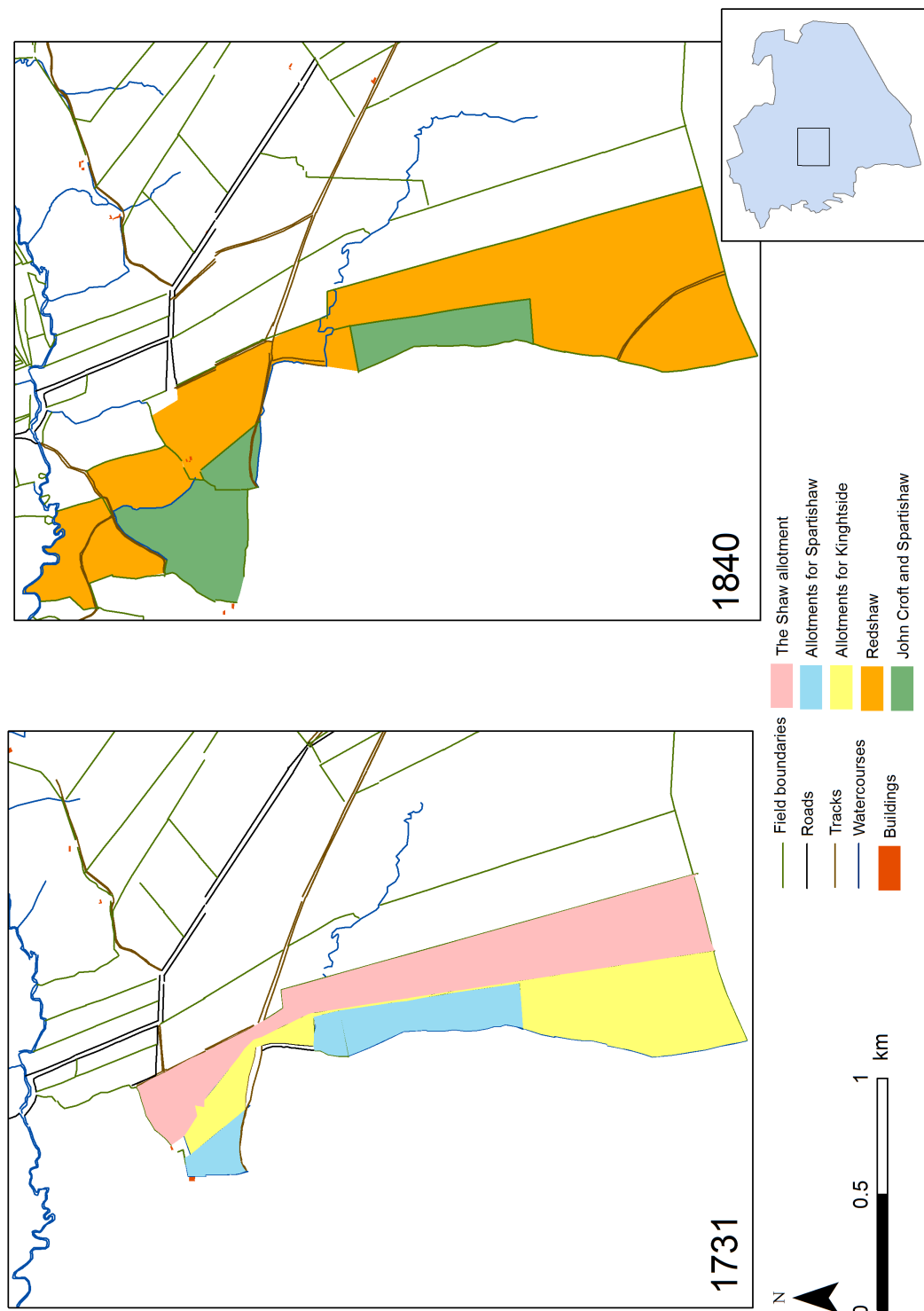


Fig. 4.22 The allotments for Kingstide and Spartishaw in 1731 (left based on NRO/QRD 3) and 1840 (right based on NRO/DT 164M). Note that in the intervening time the allotments have been joined to for two new, more consolidated farms.



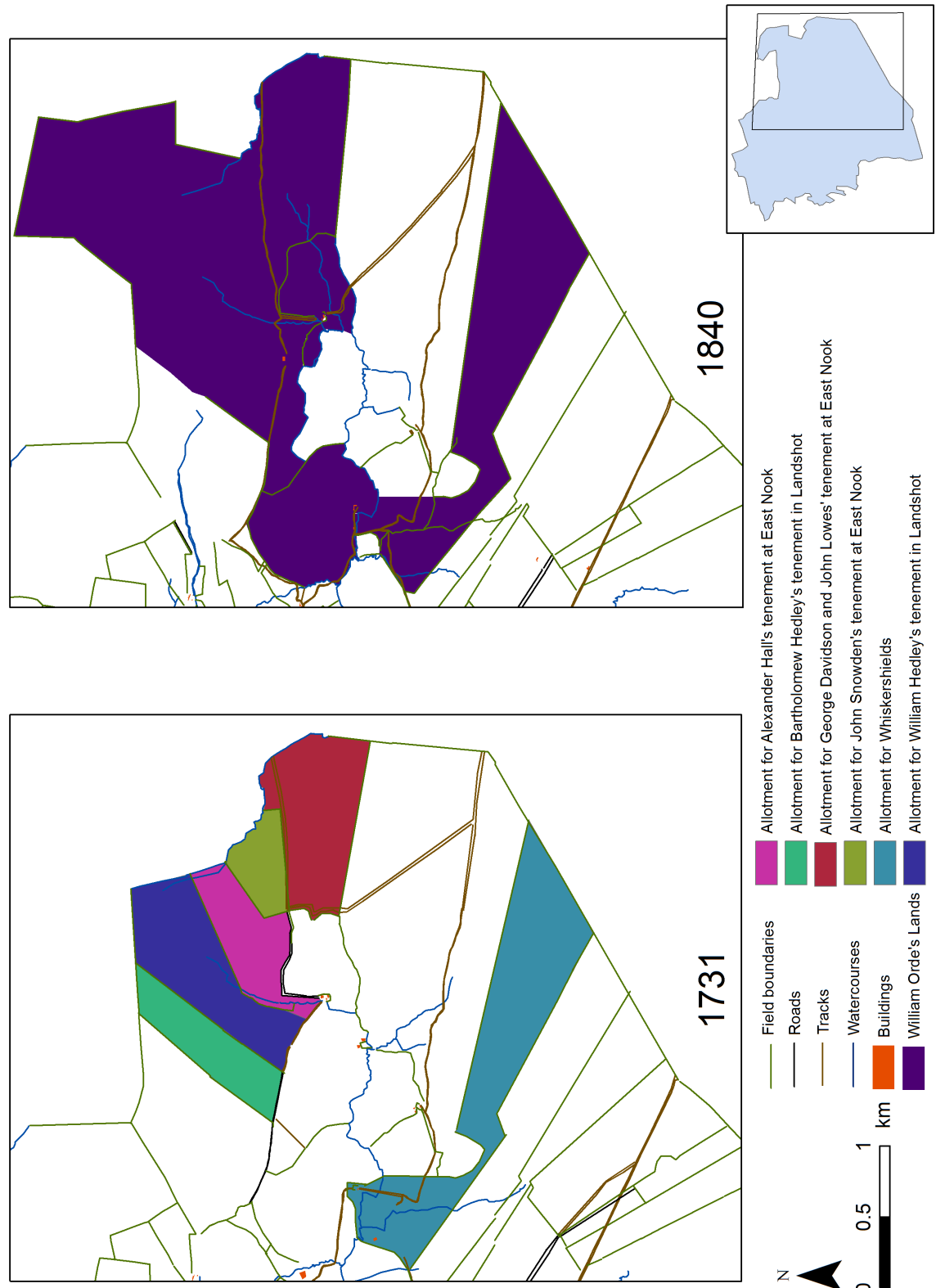


Fig. 4.23 Allotments for East Nook and Landshot in 1731 (left based on NRO/QRD 3) and 1840 (right based on NRO/DT 164M). Note that they had all been consolidated in the intervening time.

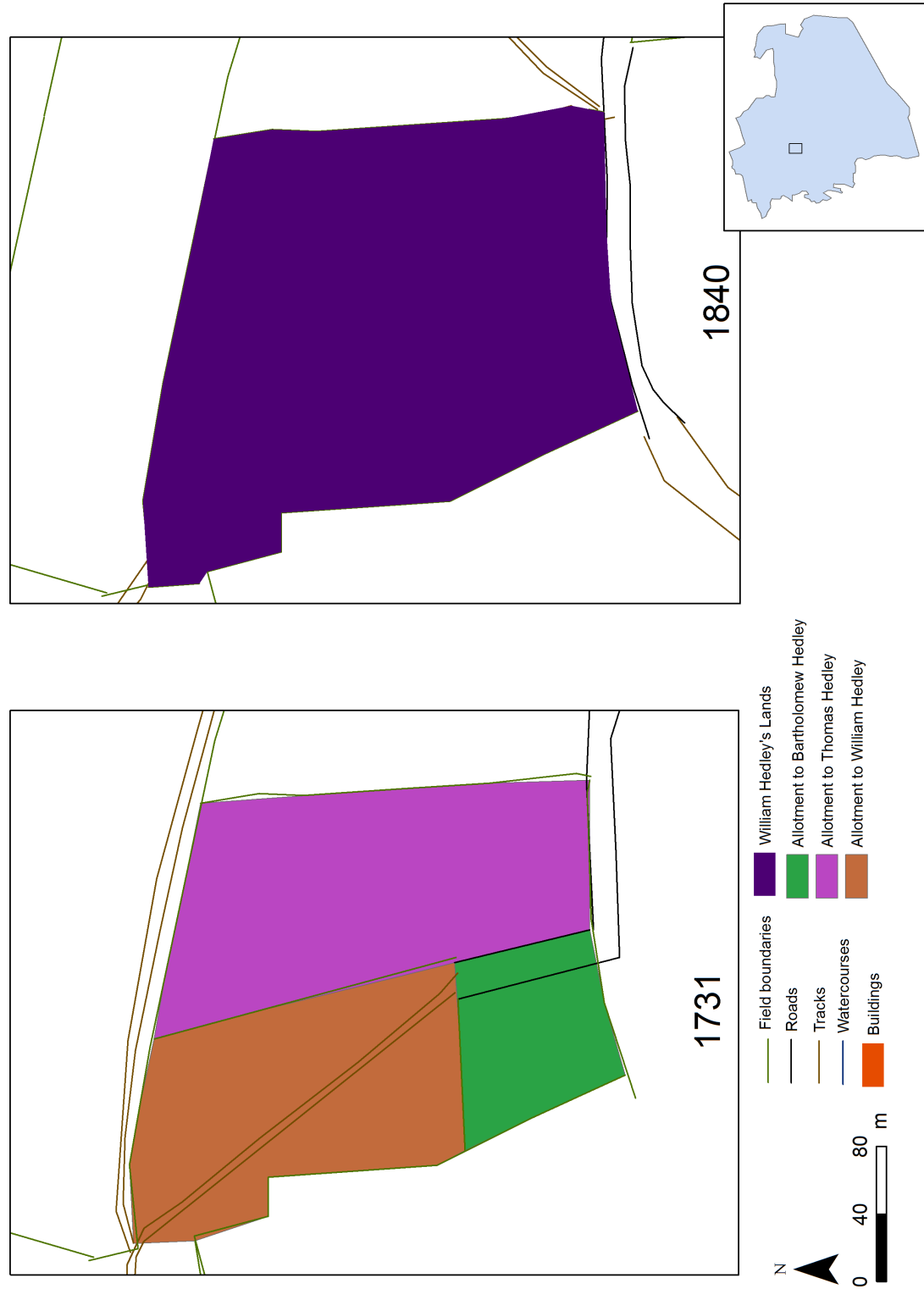


Fig. 4.24 Allotments at East Fair Moor 1731 (left based on NRO/QRD 3) and 1840 (right based on NRO/DT 164M). Note that they were joined in the intervening time.

# Chapter 5

## Land-use Patterns

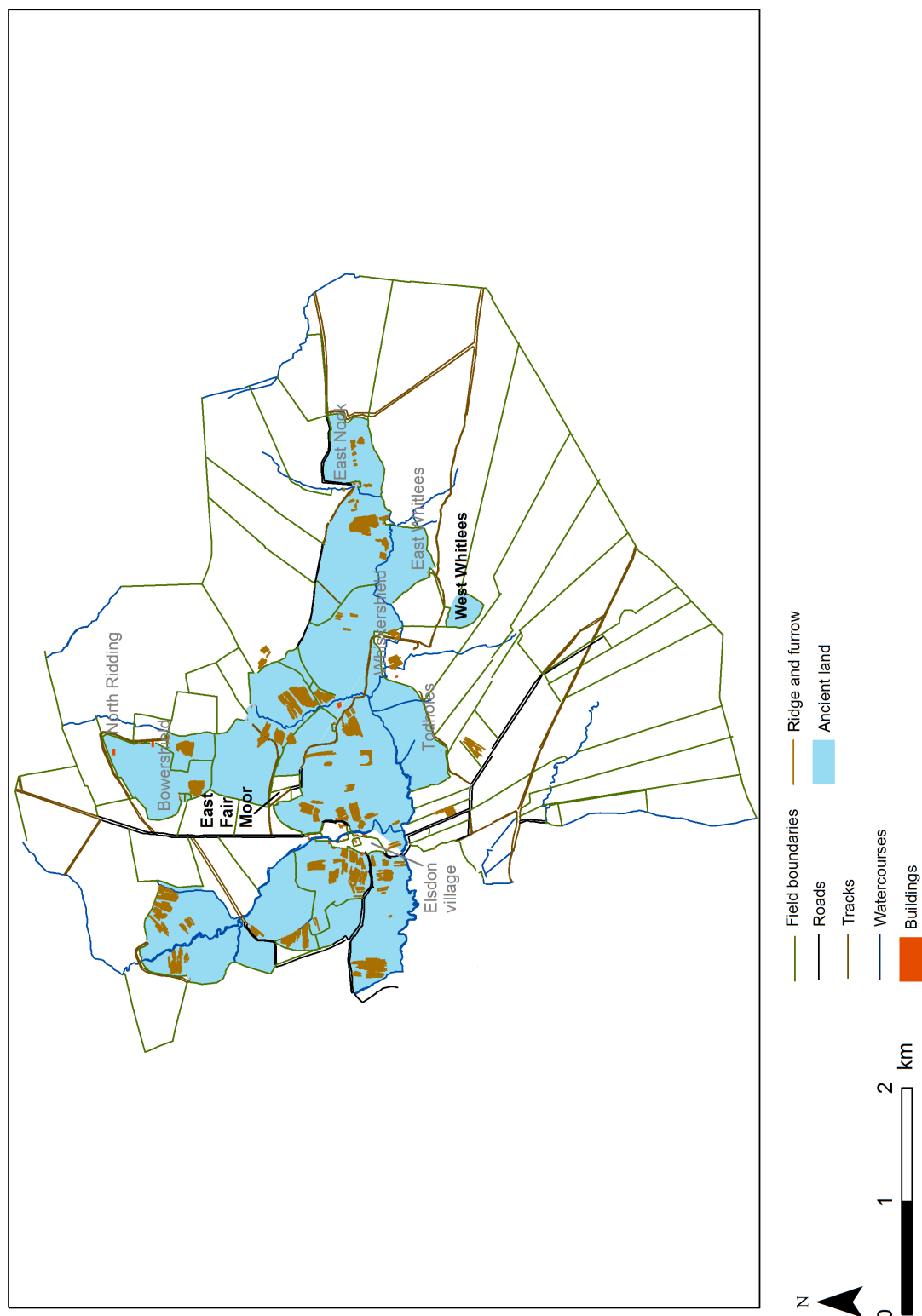


Fig. 5.1 Pattern of land use at Elsdon based on NRO/QRD 3 and (reference). The blue area is the ancient land marked on the enclosure plan, which represents the arable core. Note that most ridge-and-furrow is in this area.



Fig. 5.2 The topographical situation of landuse at Elsdon, note that the ancient arable is in the valley bottom and the waste on its sides.





Fig. 5.3 Plan of Howick based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that the ridge-and-furrow is concentrated near the village suggesting an arable core. The fields named were probably commons before enclosure. The upper photograph shows poor-quality, wet land in the north of the boundary, though there is evidence for cultivation nearby in Craster Township. The lower photograph shows that the eighteenth century park was cultivated before enclosure as it contains ridge-and –furrow.

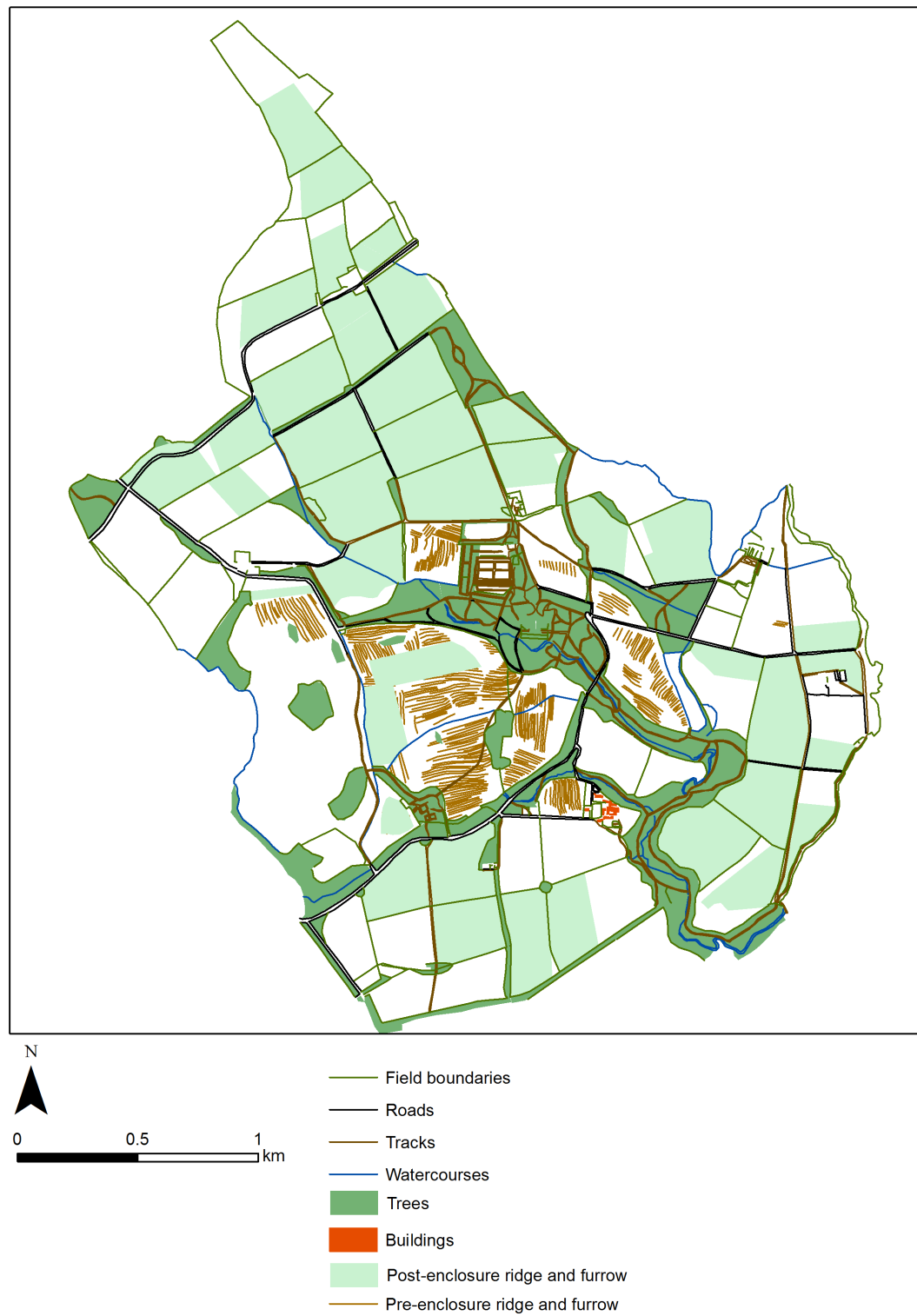


Fig. 5.4 Ridge-and-furrow at Howick. Note that the post-enclosure ridge-and-furrow extends to the edges of the township, suggesting that it was intensively cultivated.



Fig. 5.5 Plan of Longhorsley based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). The fields named are probably pre-enclosure commons, which the inset photographs show are poor land today.





Fig. 5.6 Plan of Milfield based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/>; [sessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1](http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/?sessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1) 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that the evidence for arable cultivation, while slight, is all in the east and the common in the west. The inset photographs show the difference between the two areas. The former common is wet and acid, while the lowlands are relatively good.





Fig. 5.7 Photograph of ridge-and-furrow at Milfield.

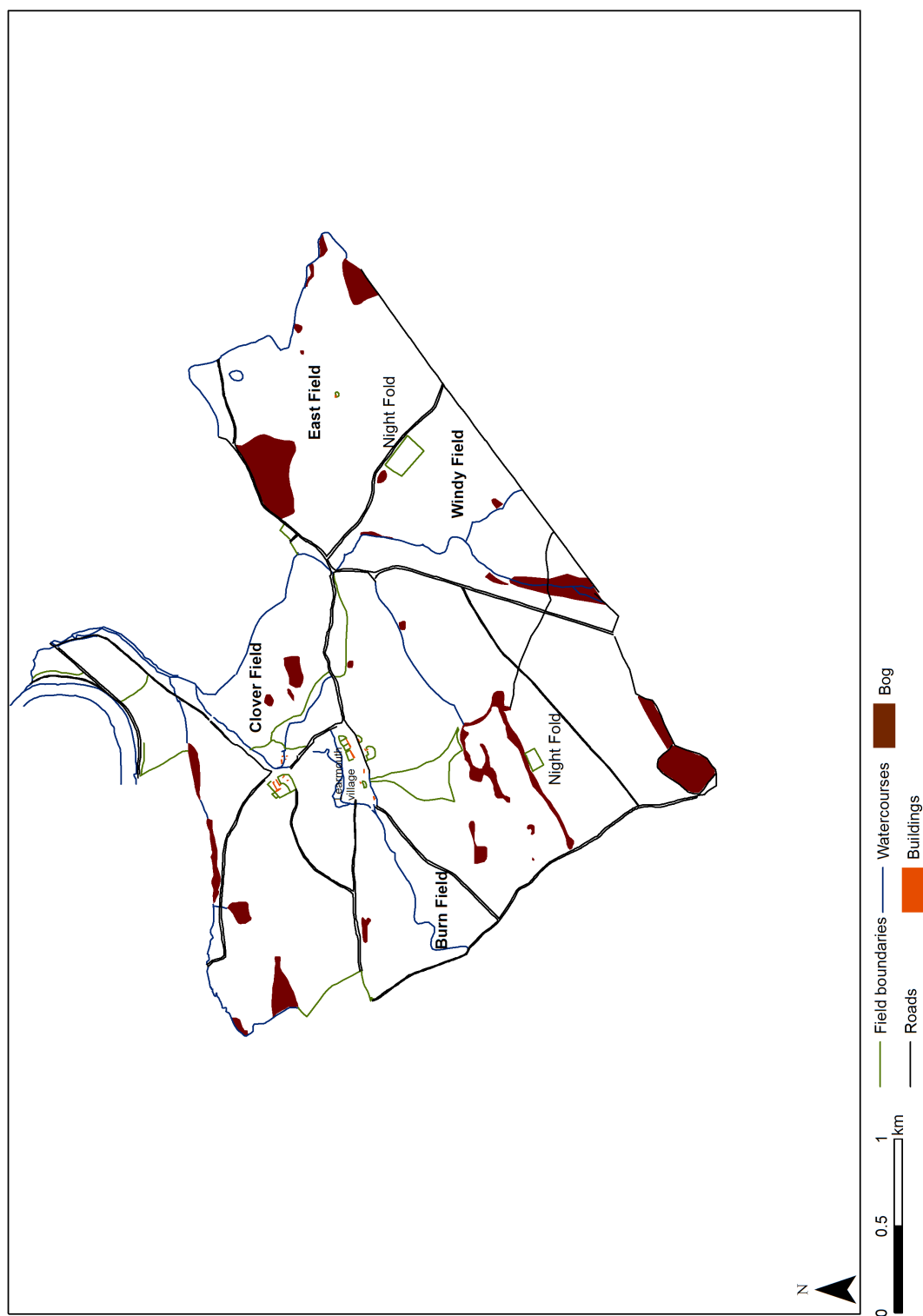


Fig. 5.8 Plan of Learmouth in 1793 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276. Note that there are several 'Fields' near the village and bog and night folds further out.

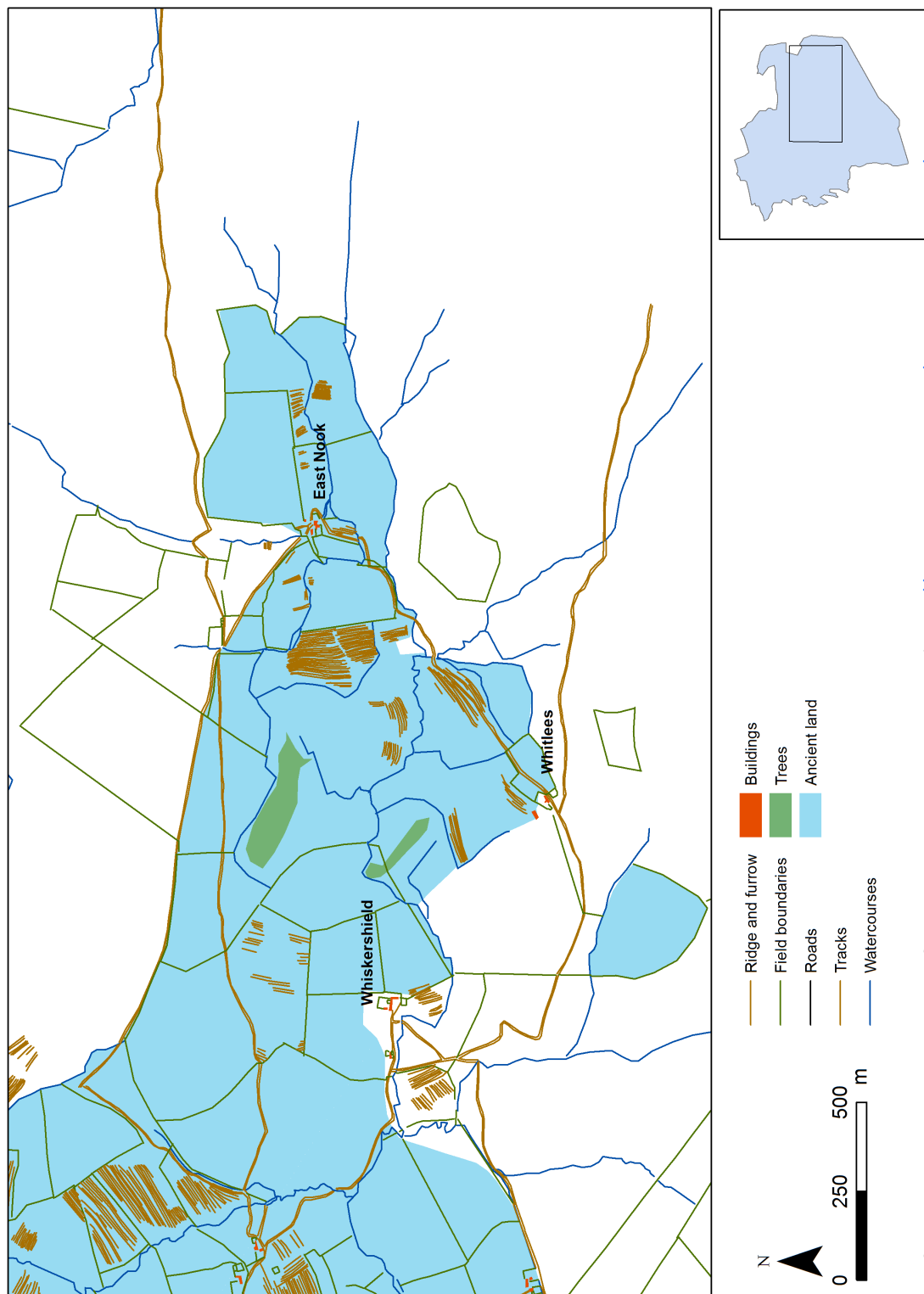


Fig. 5.9 Plan of eastern Elsdon based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloadloader/downloadloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that the boundaries in this area are straight and do not have forms which indicate piecemeal enclosure.



Fig. 5.10 Closes around Longhorsley Village based on NRO/DT 192M, NRO/DT 43M and NRO/DT 391M. Note that they are occupied by different individuals and so were not part of arable farms.



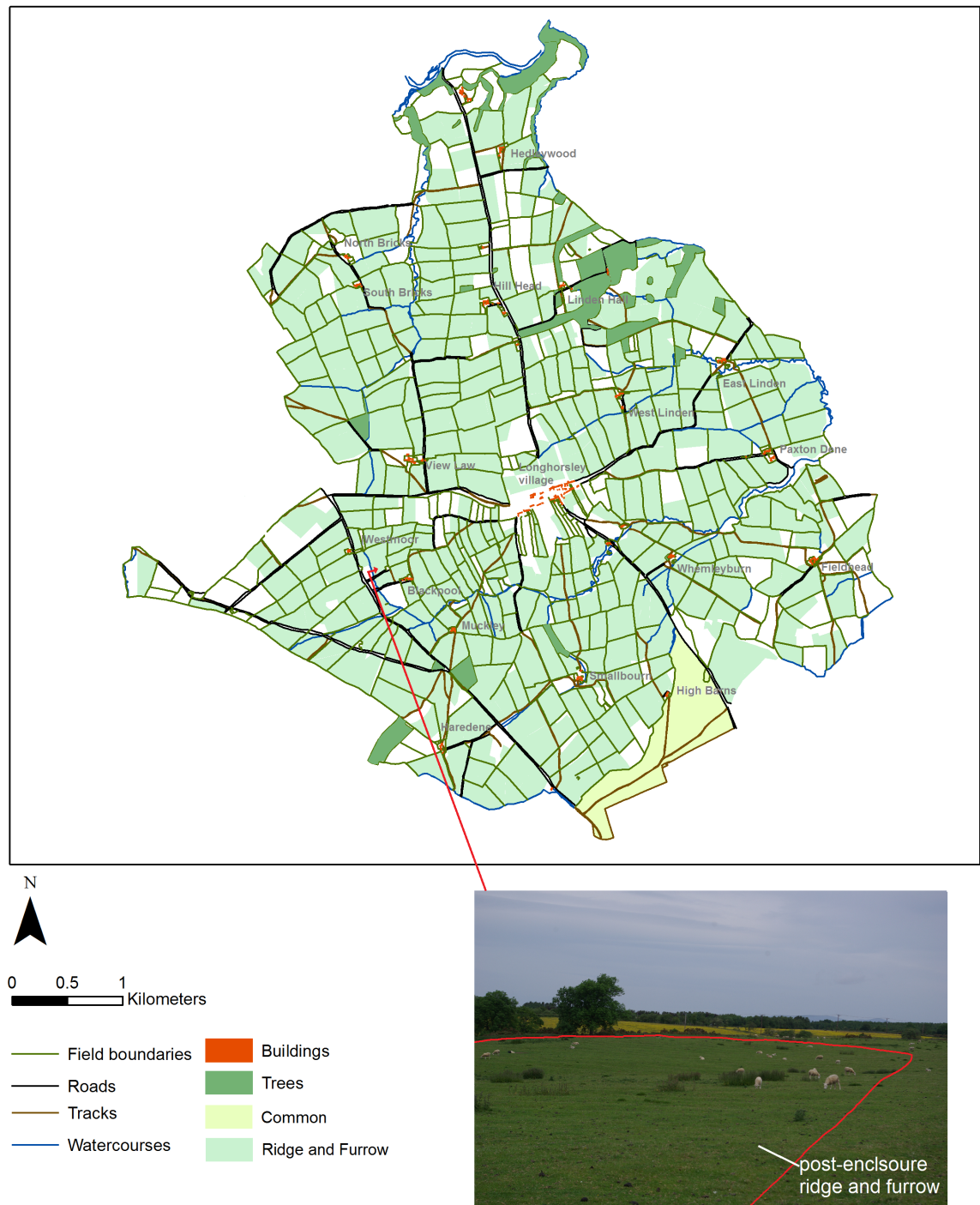


Fig. 5.11 Plan showing the distribution of post-enclosure ridge-and-furrow at Longhorsley based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that it extends well onto the former common. Some of this is depicted in the inset photograph.

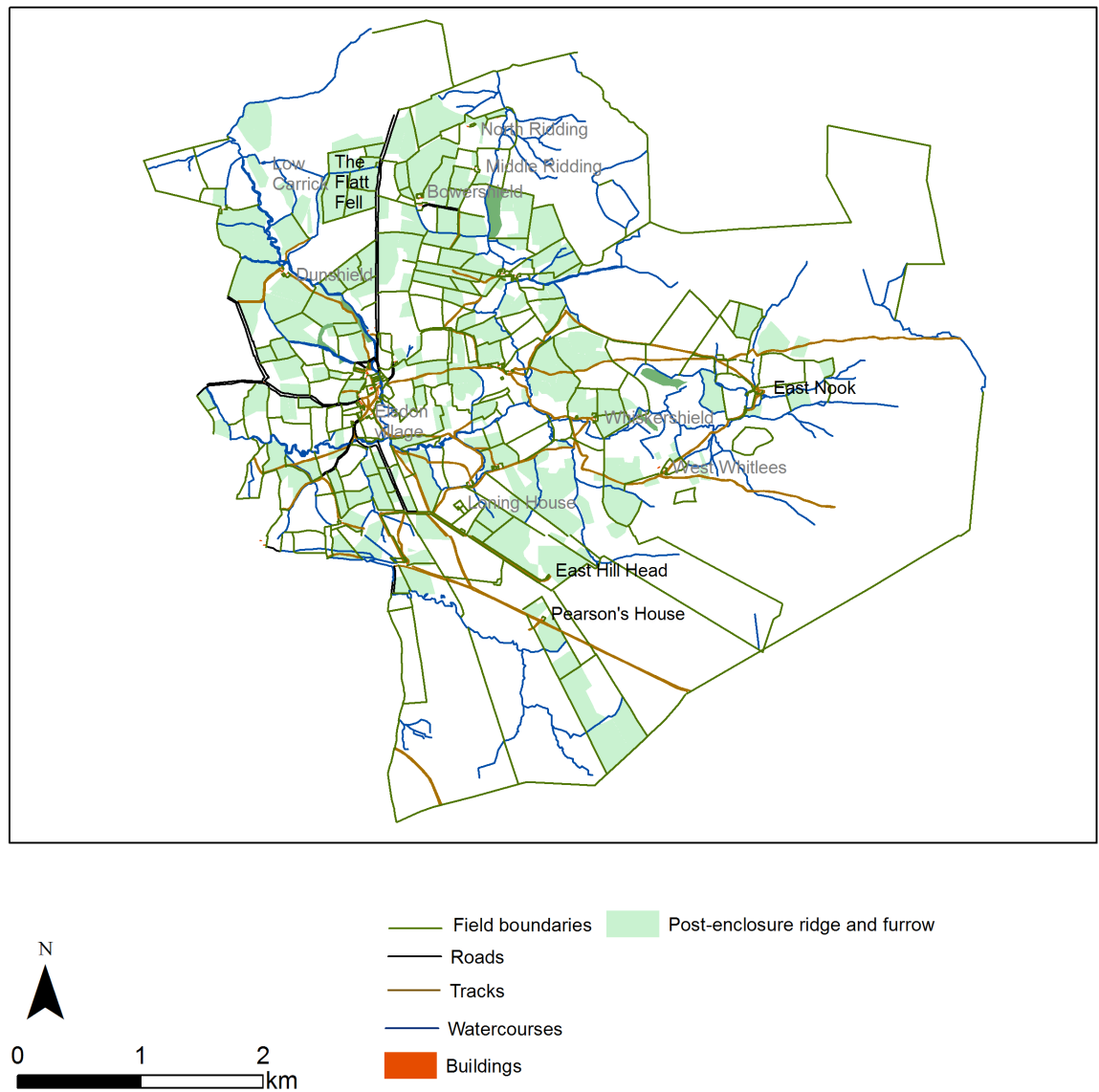


Fig. 5.12 Plan showing the distribution of post-enclosure ridge-and-furrow at Elsdon based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that this also extends onto the former common.



Fig. 5.13 Harrow Hill at Howick in 1759 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276 and 1866 based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;sessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). It was divided and improved between the two surveys. The inset photograph shows the area today; it has mostly been improved enough for arable farming.

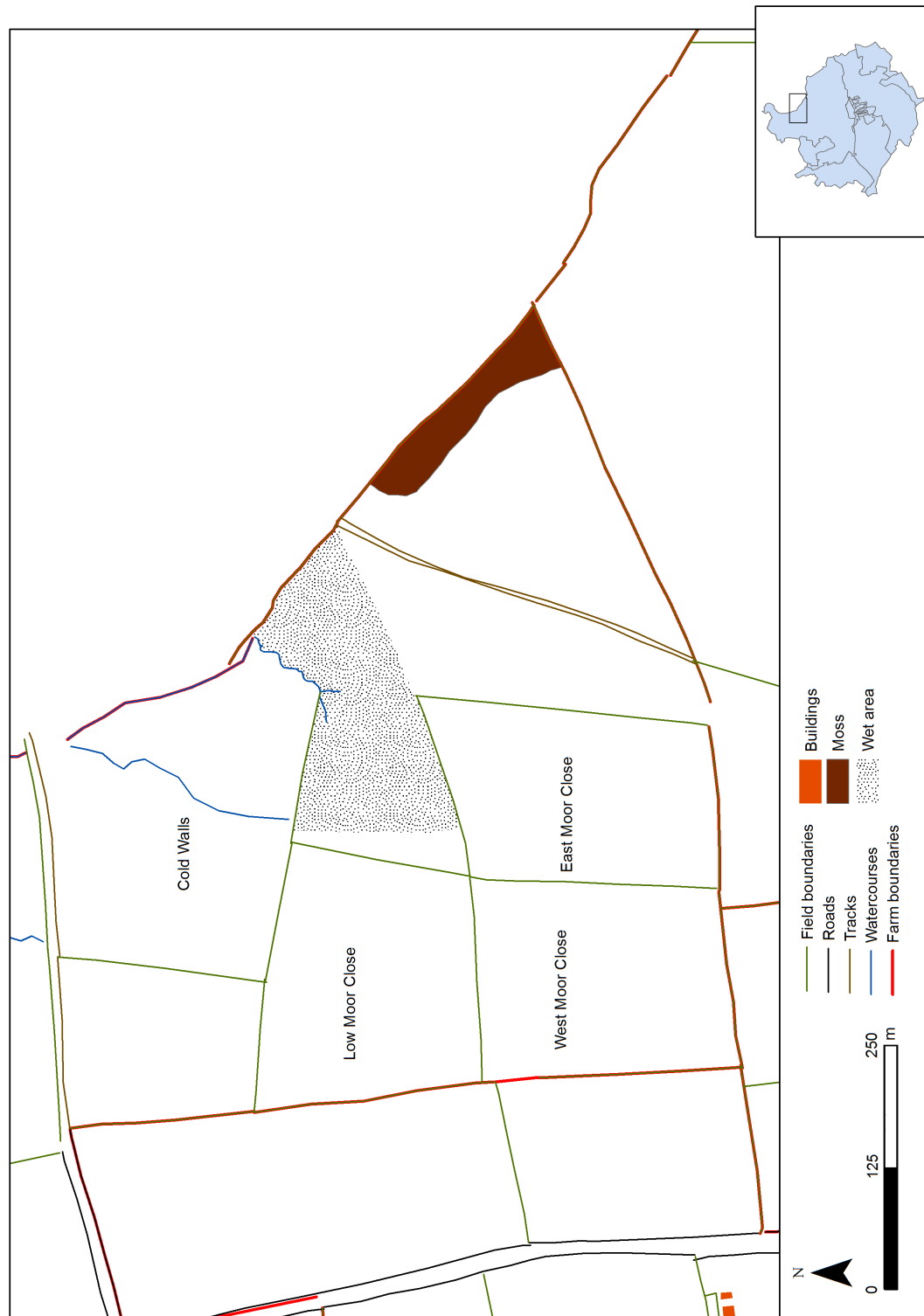


Fig. 5.14 Unimproved land at Longhorsely in 1773 (based on DUSC/N190/97). Note that it is boggy land.

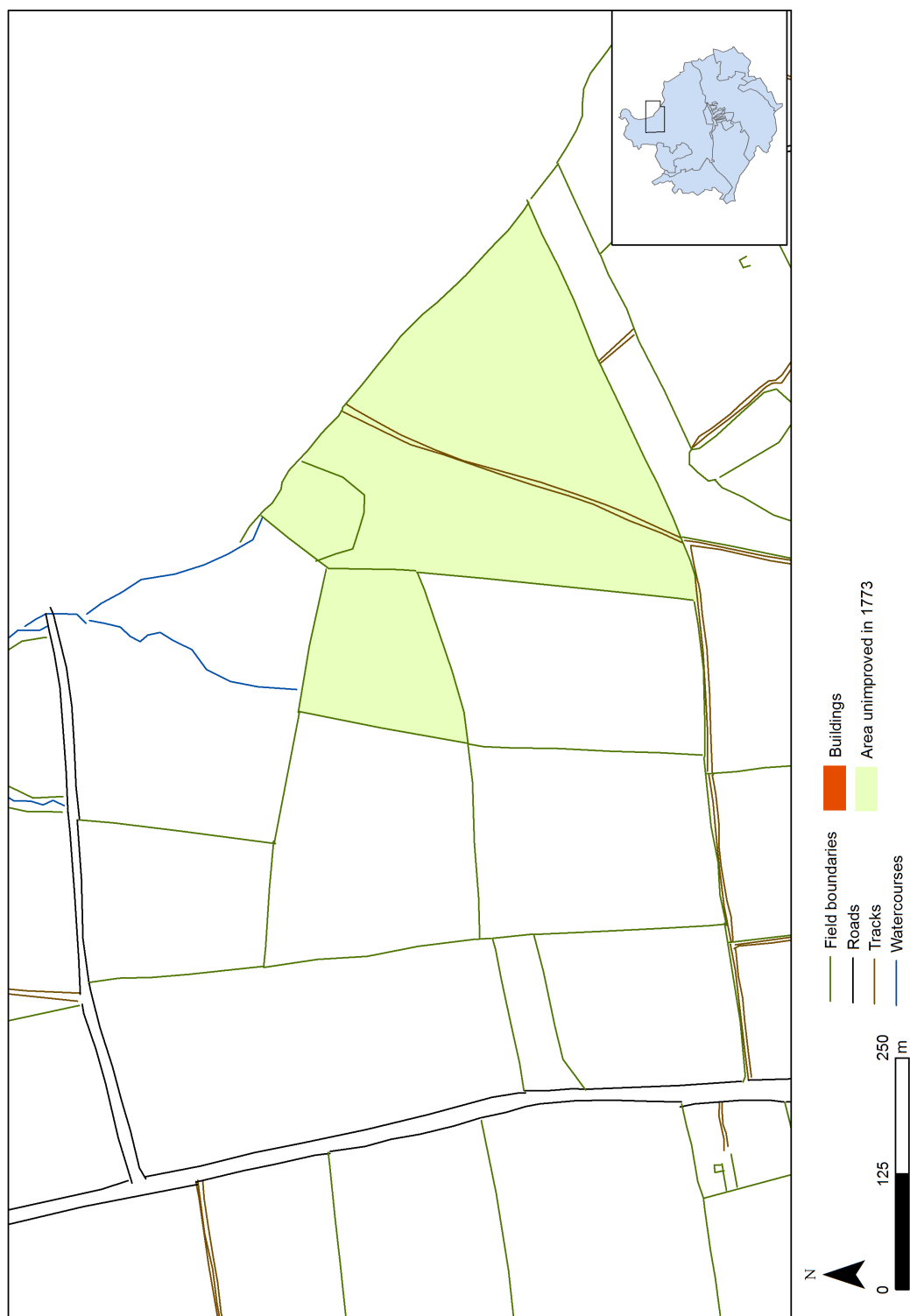


Fig. 5.15 The same area as Fig. 5.14 in 1866 (based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that the land had been improved by this time.





Fig. 5.16 Drainage pipes in the formerly boggy part of Bigge's Quarter.





Fig. 5.17 Photograph of plantations on Milfield Hill Farm, planted between 1789 and 1866.

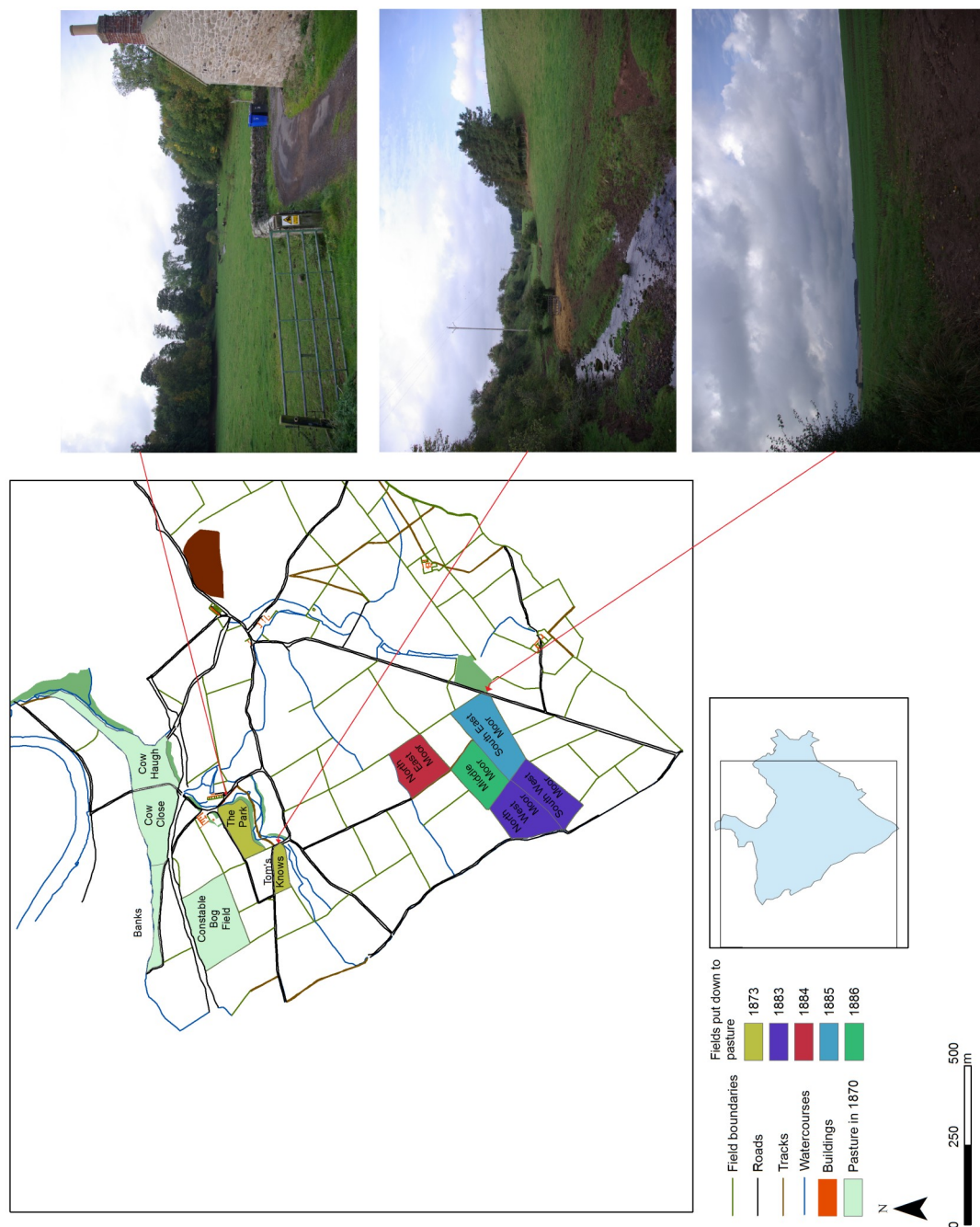


Fig. 5.18 Plan of Learmouth based on first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012) Showing the fields which went down to pasture from 1870-90 according to the crop returns (DUSC/GRE/X/P271). The inset photograph shows South-East Moor today, it has been ploughed up again and is clearly improved.

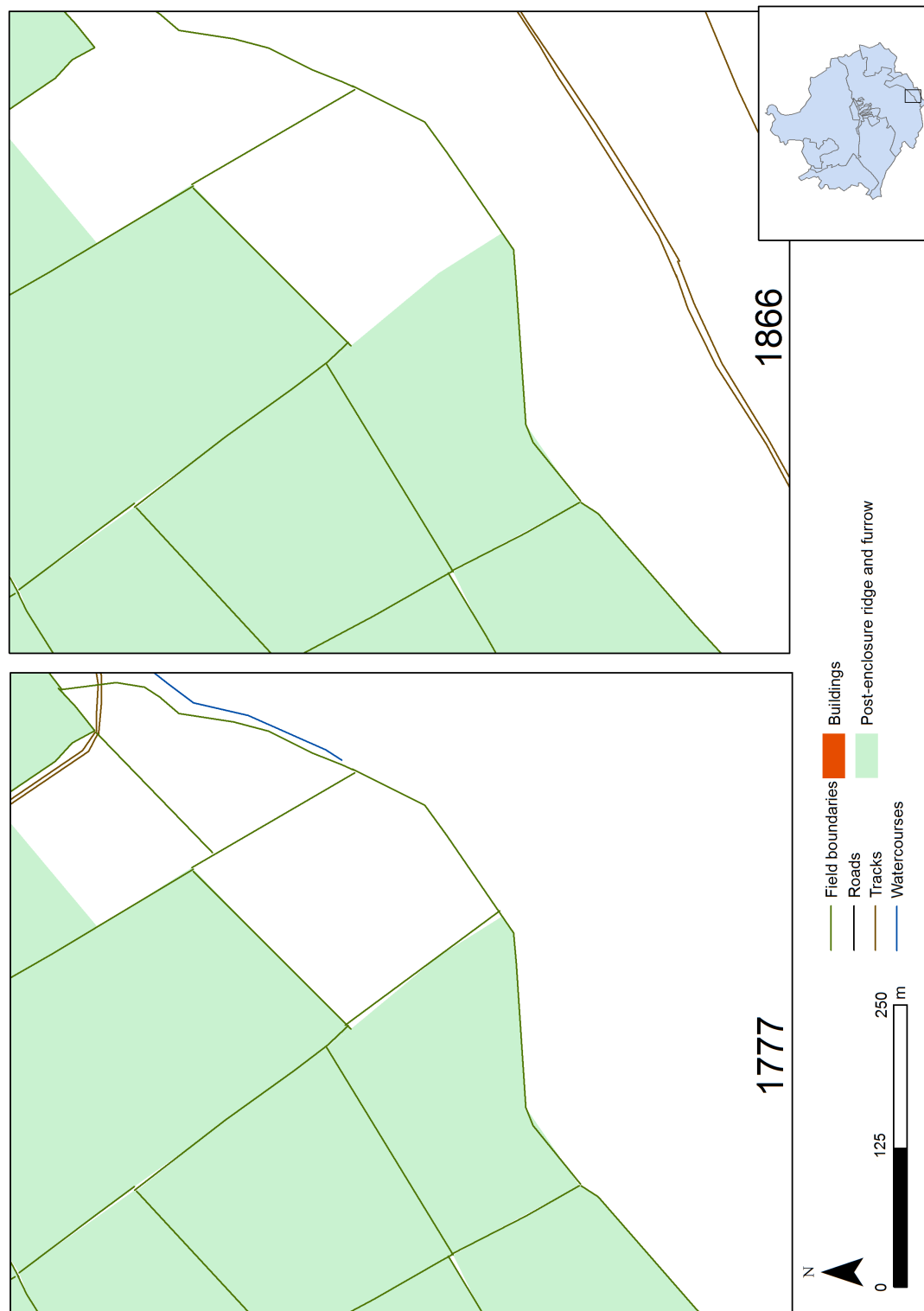


Fig. 5.19 Plan of fields to the south of Longhorsley in 1777 (left, based on NRO1255/1) and 1866 (right, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that boundaries were removed between these dates. The post-enclosure ridge-and-furrow preserved the line of the 1777 boundary suggesting that they were arable fields.



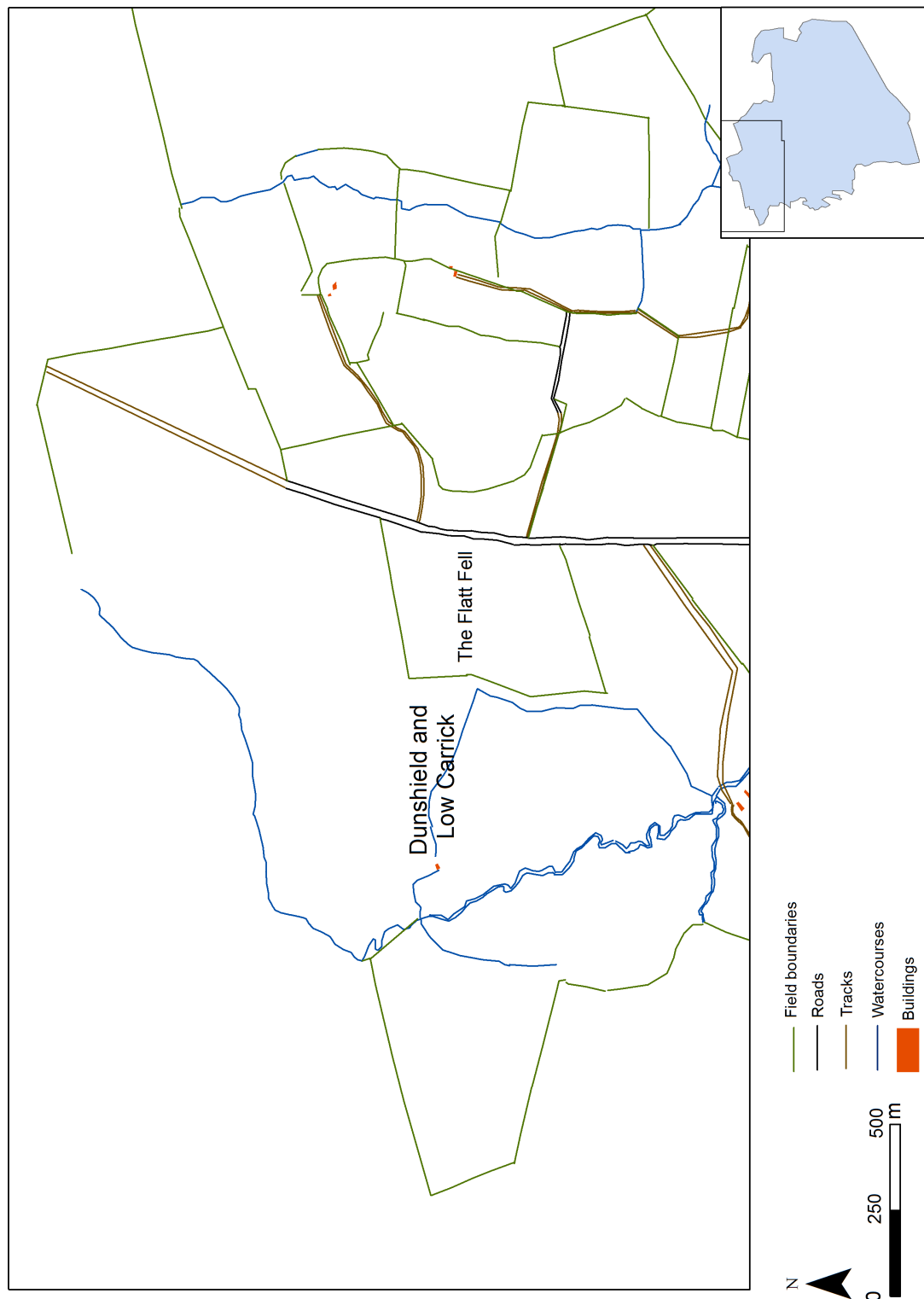


Fig. 5.20 Plan of Duhsnield and Low Carrick, and the Flatt Fell based on the tithe plan (NRO/DT 164M). The fact that these were farmed by the same tenant in 1840 allowed the whole area to be used as rough grazing.





5.21 Boundary between Lowick and Alwinton glebe which was created at the 1731 Parliamentary Enclosure. This was allowed to go down after the enclosure and is now only marked by an earthwork.

# Chapter 6

## Settlement Patterns

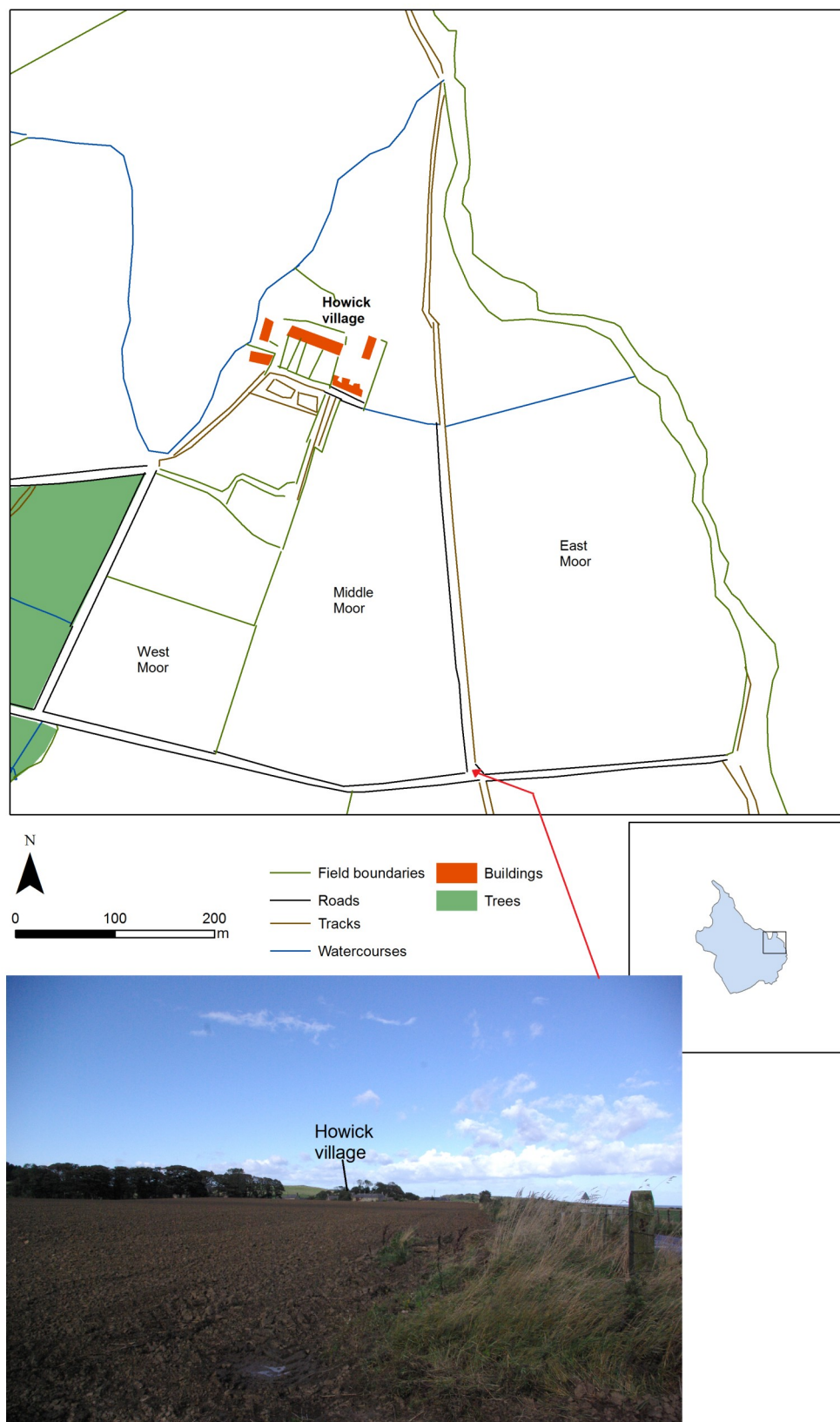


Fig. 6.1 Plan of the model village at Howick (based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012)). Note the 'Moor' field names around the village suggesting that it was placed on marginal land. The photograph shows that this has since been improved.





Fig. 6.2 View towards Howick Hall. The area in the foreground covered in daffodils is the site of the deserted village.





Fig. 6.3 View from Howick Hall towards the deserted village. The village site is on the far side of the stream.

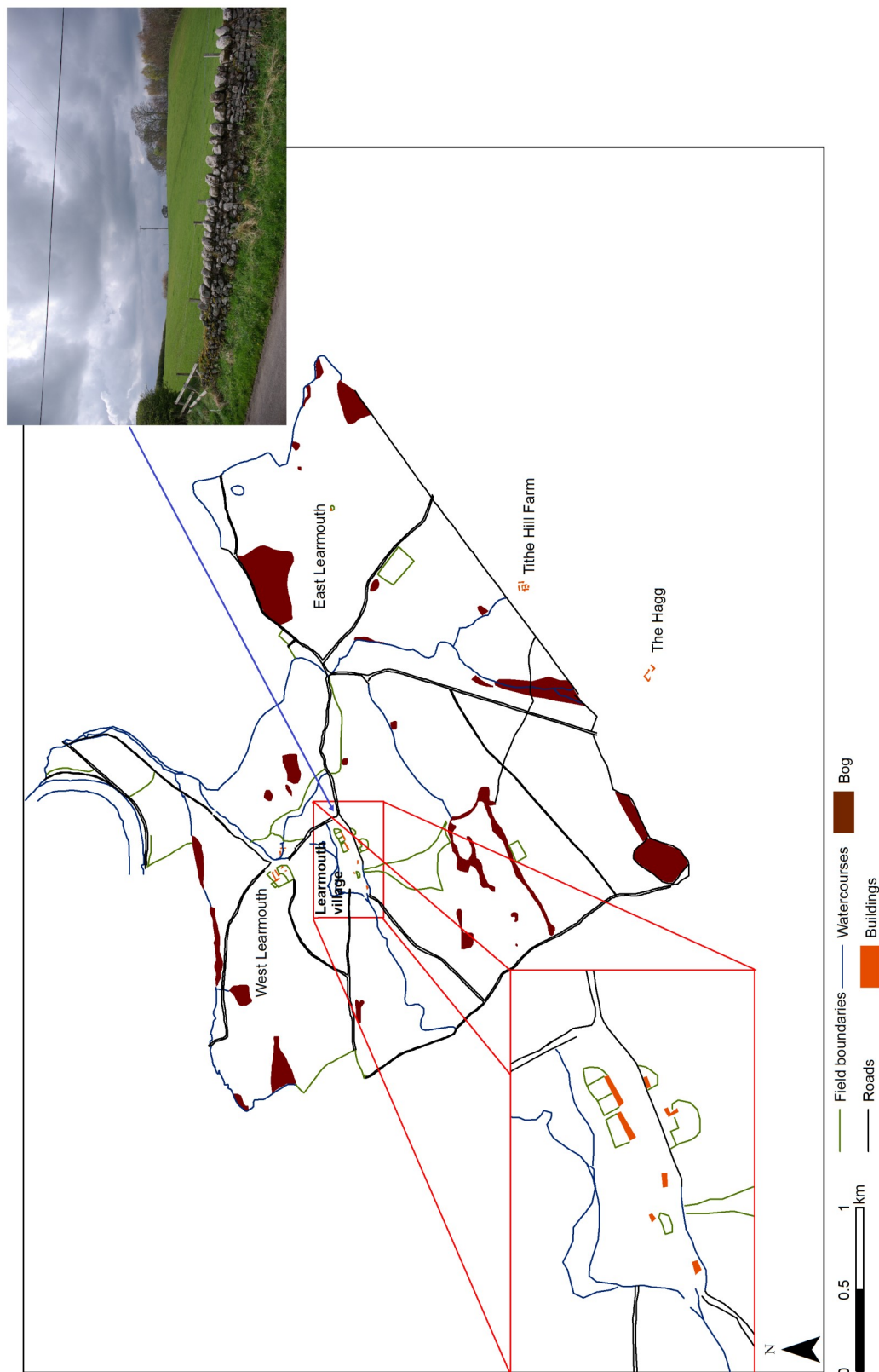


Fig. 6.4 Settlement at Learmouth in 1793 based on DUSC/GRE/X/p276. Note the small size of the village. The inset photograph shows the site of the deserted village, the remains of which, other than a small cemetery, have been entirely ploughed out.



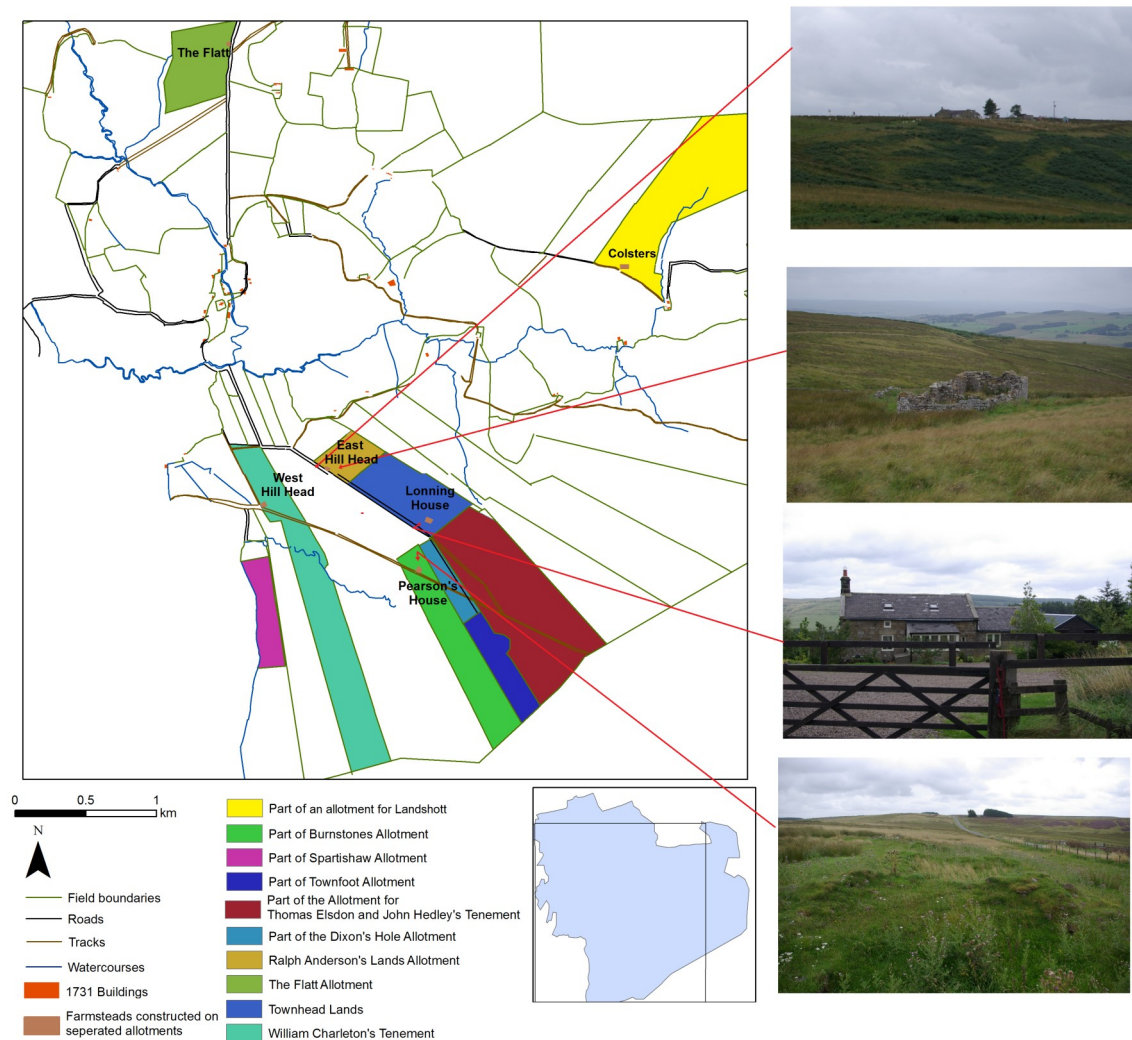


Fig. 6.5 Enclosure allotments at Elsdon which were separated from the farms for which they were allotted (based on QRD 3), with farmsteads from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that some detached allotments had no farm built on them. The insets show some of these farms, some of which have been abandoned.

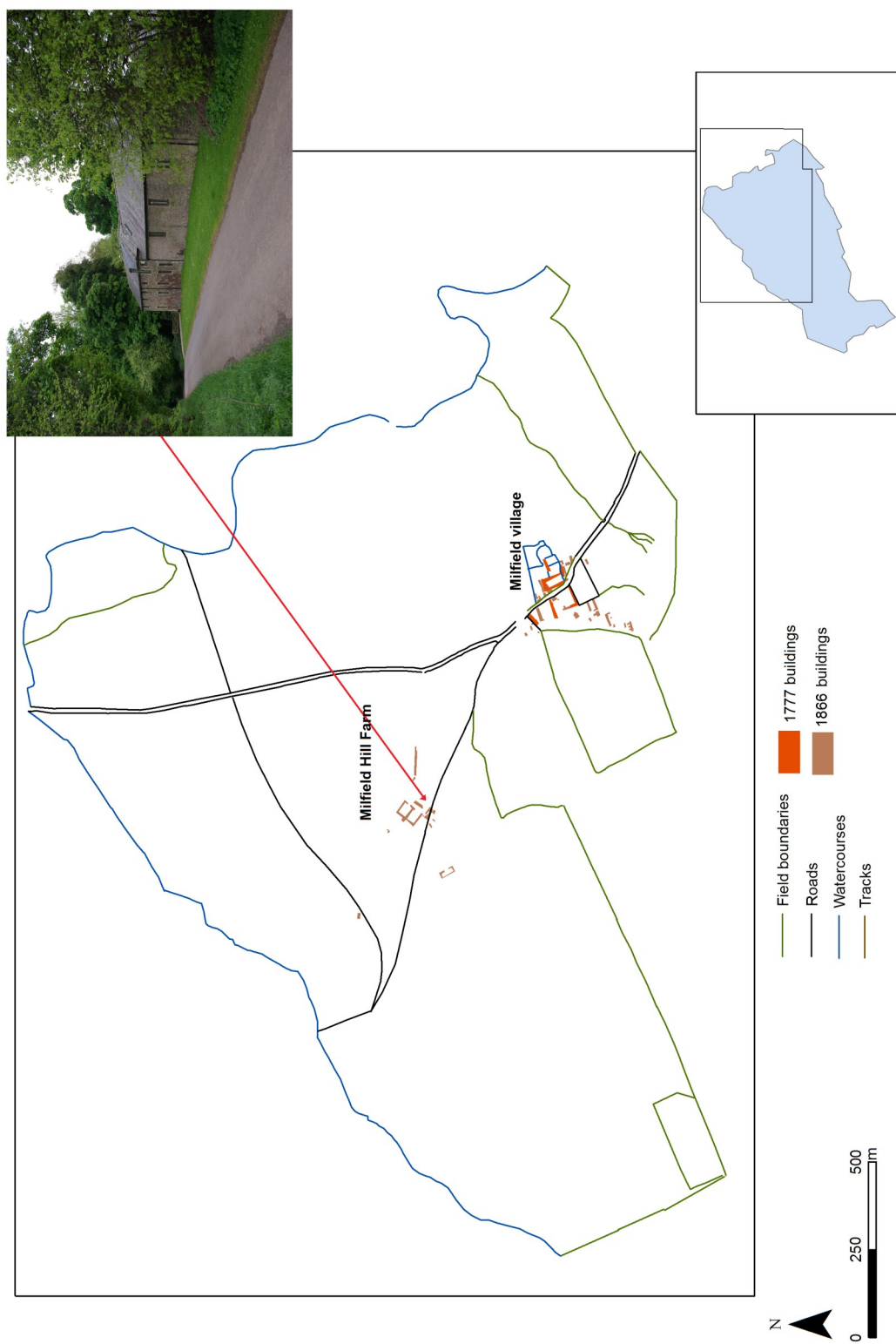


Fig. 6.6 Milfield Hill Farm based on the 1777 plan (based on DUSC/NRO/1356/P26a) with building from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The inset photograph shows the last surviving part of the nineteenth century Milfield Hill Farm.





Fig. 6.7 Parkland next to Milfield Hill Farm, which suggests that it was a reasonably grand dwelling.





Fig. 6.8 Privet hedge on the road towards Milfield Hill Farm. Privet is unusual in the area and was probably used here for decorative reasons.





Fig. 6.9 Reading Room in Milfield village, built in 1892. The reading room was built during the late-nineteenth century expansion of the village which occurred despite Milfield Hill Farm moving out of the settlement.





Fig. 6.10 Milfield Ninths farmstead in Milfield village. This was never moved into a dispersed farmstead.

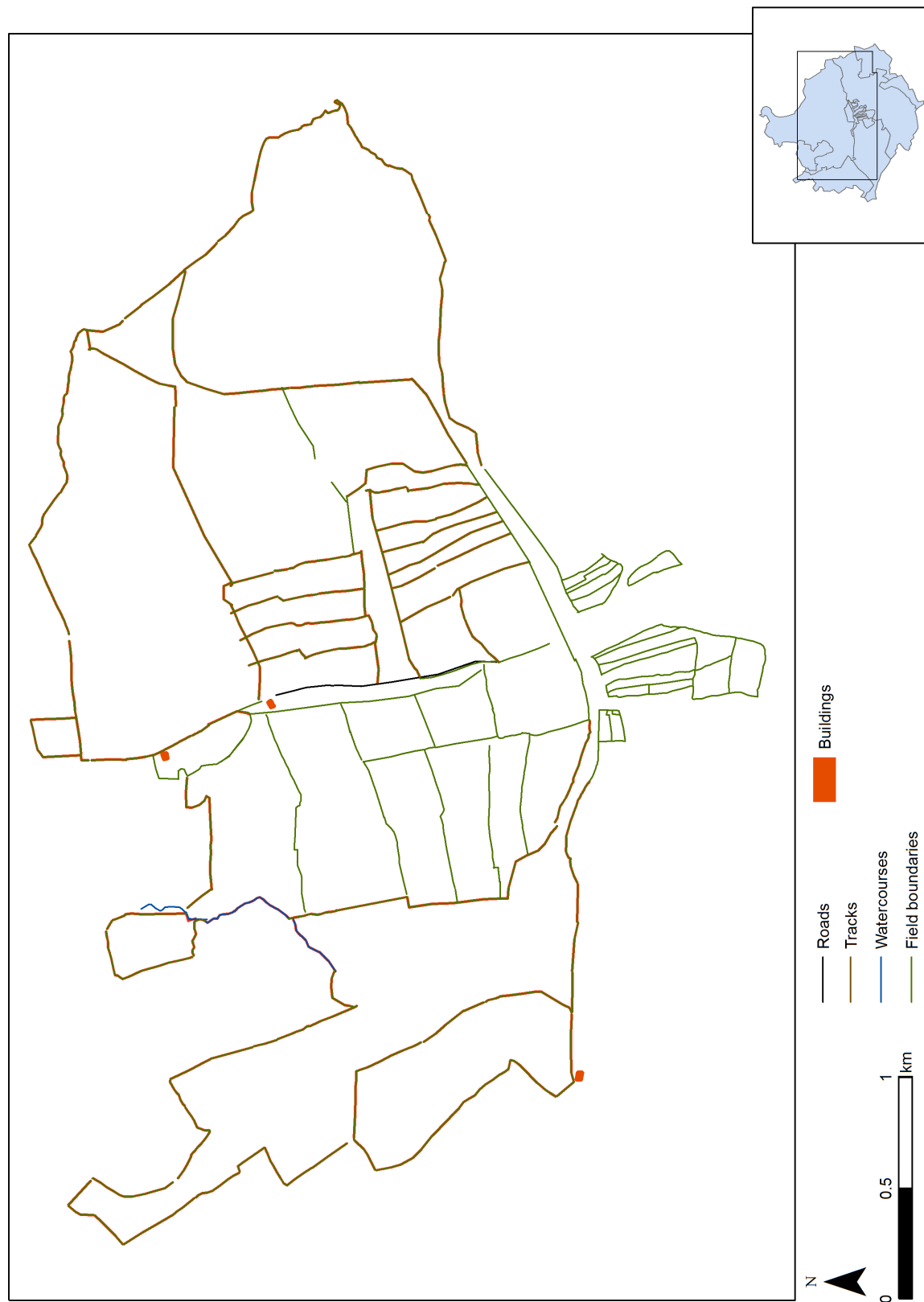


Fig. 6.11 Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1719 (based on DUSC/HNP1967/Lambert Plans ff.6v-fd). Note that there are only two farmsteads outside the village.



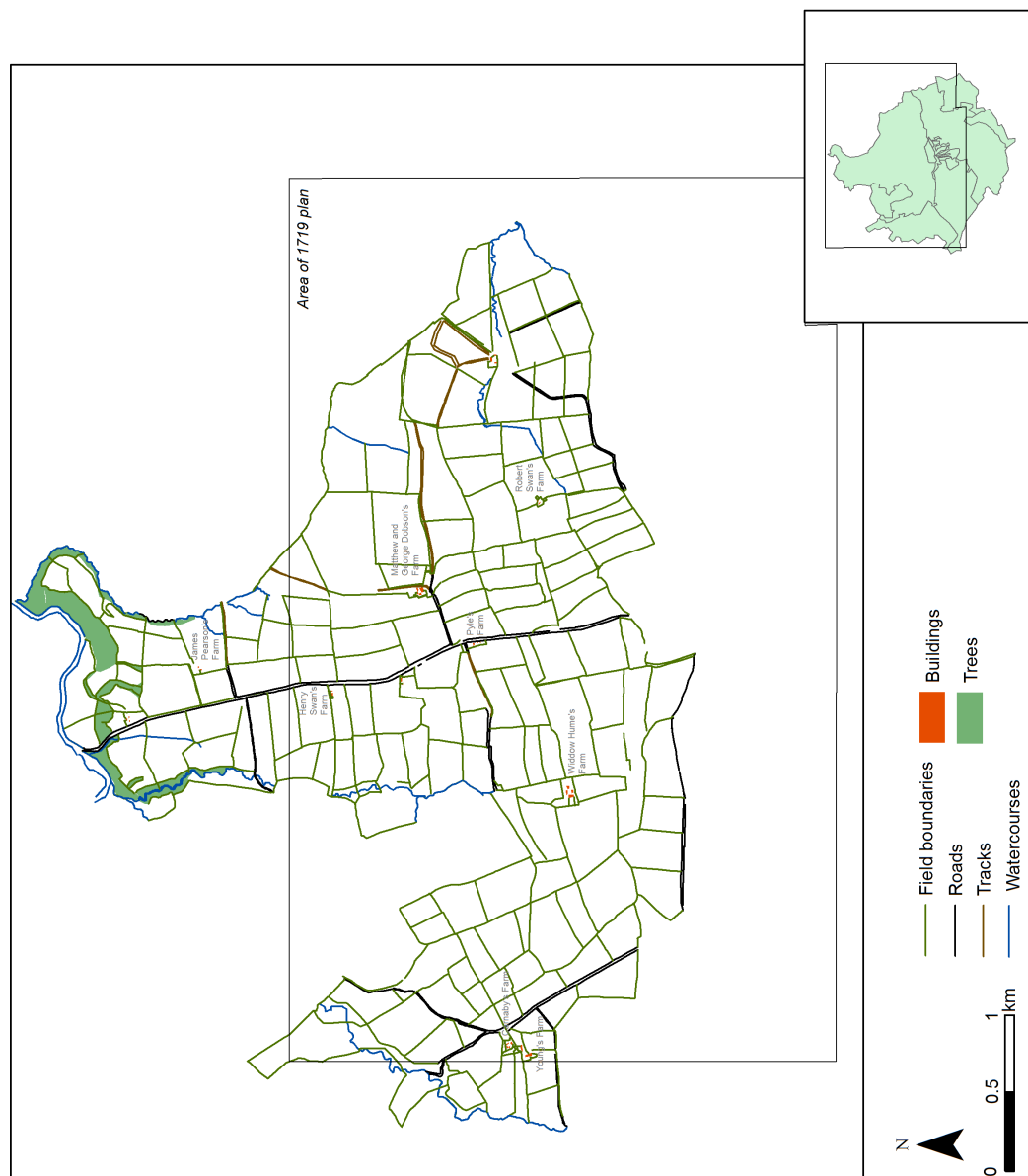


Fig. 6.12 Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1773 (based on DUSC/N190/97). Note that there are many more dispersed farmsteads than in 1719 (c.f. Fig. 6.7).

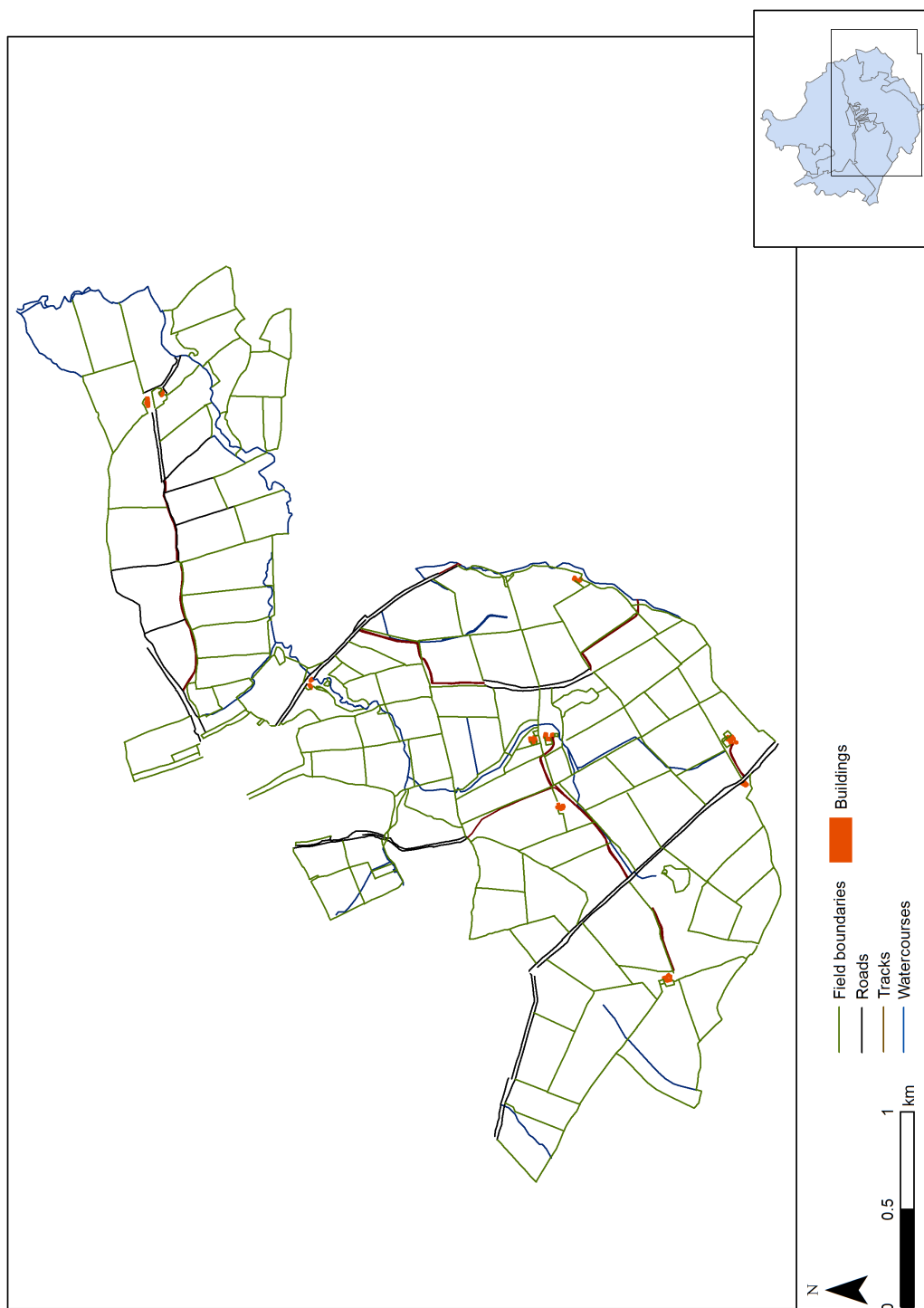


Fig. 6.13 Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1777 (based on NRO/1255/1). Note how similar to settlement pattern is to that shown in Fig. 6.8.



Fig. 6.14 The substantial nineteenth century farmstead at Blackpool Farm. This was probably the work of Charles William Bigge, who improved farmsteads elsewhere in Longhorsley.





Fig. 6.15 Sycamore trees near Blackpool Farmhouse. These are unusual in the township and may have been used decoratively here.



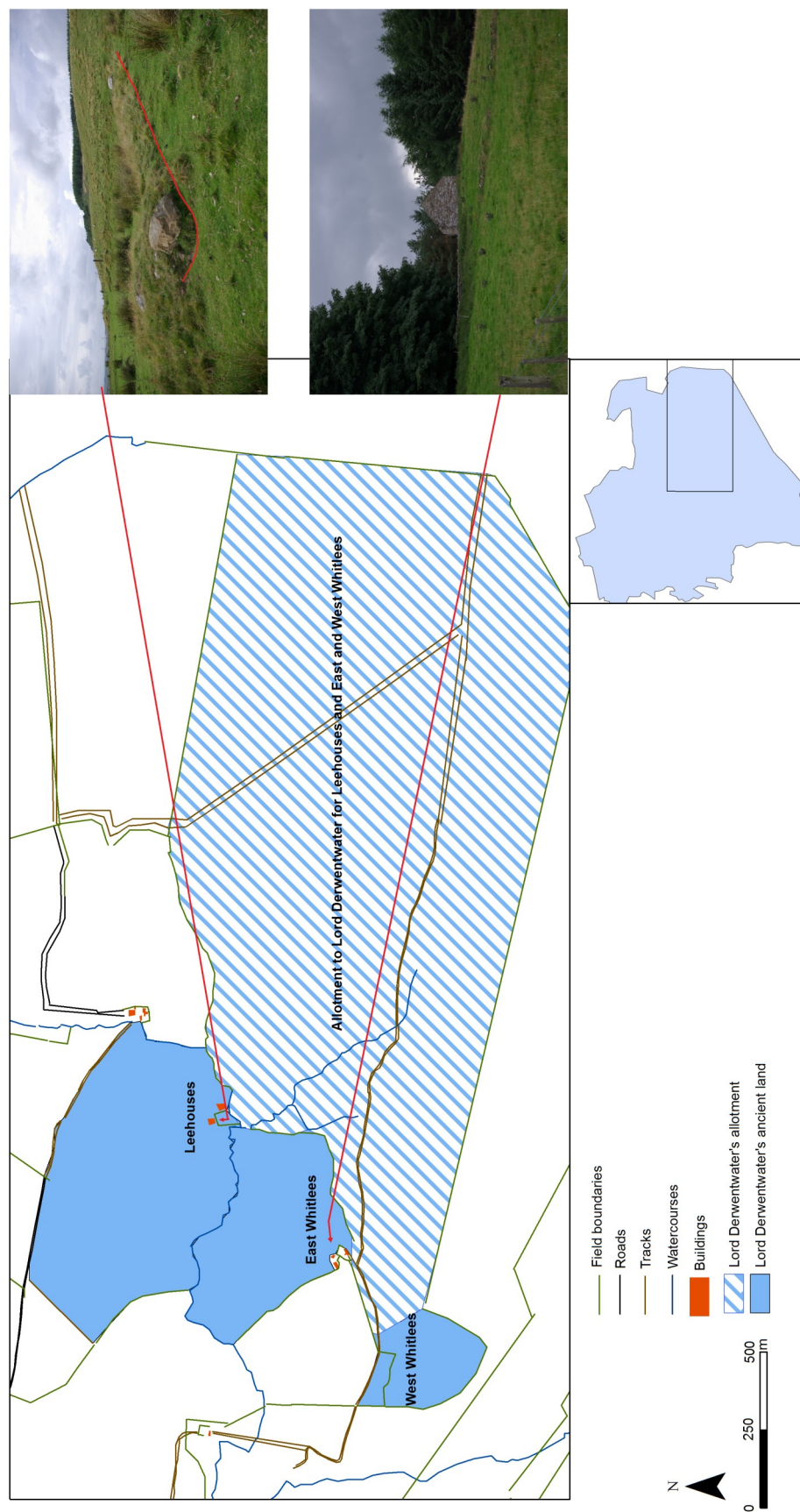


Fig. 6.16 The lands of Lord Derwentwater shown on the Enclosure Plan of Elsdon (NRO/QRD 3). It is likely that a farmstead was deserted at West Whitelees. The insets show the possible remains of Leehouses (above) and the substantial bastle house at Whitelees (below).



Fig. 6.17 Highfield House in 1731 (left based on NRO/QRD 3) and its site in 1840 (right based on NRO/DT 164M). It was deserted between these dates.



Fig. 6.18 South Riding in 1731 (left based on NRO/QRD 3) and its site in 1840 (right based on NRO/DT 164M). It was deserted between these dates. The area coloured blue on the right hand plan is that farmed by Fenwick Hedley who only required one farmstead. The inset shows the locations of the tow farmsteads on a valley side.

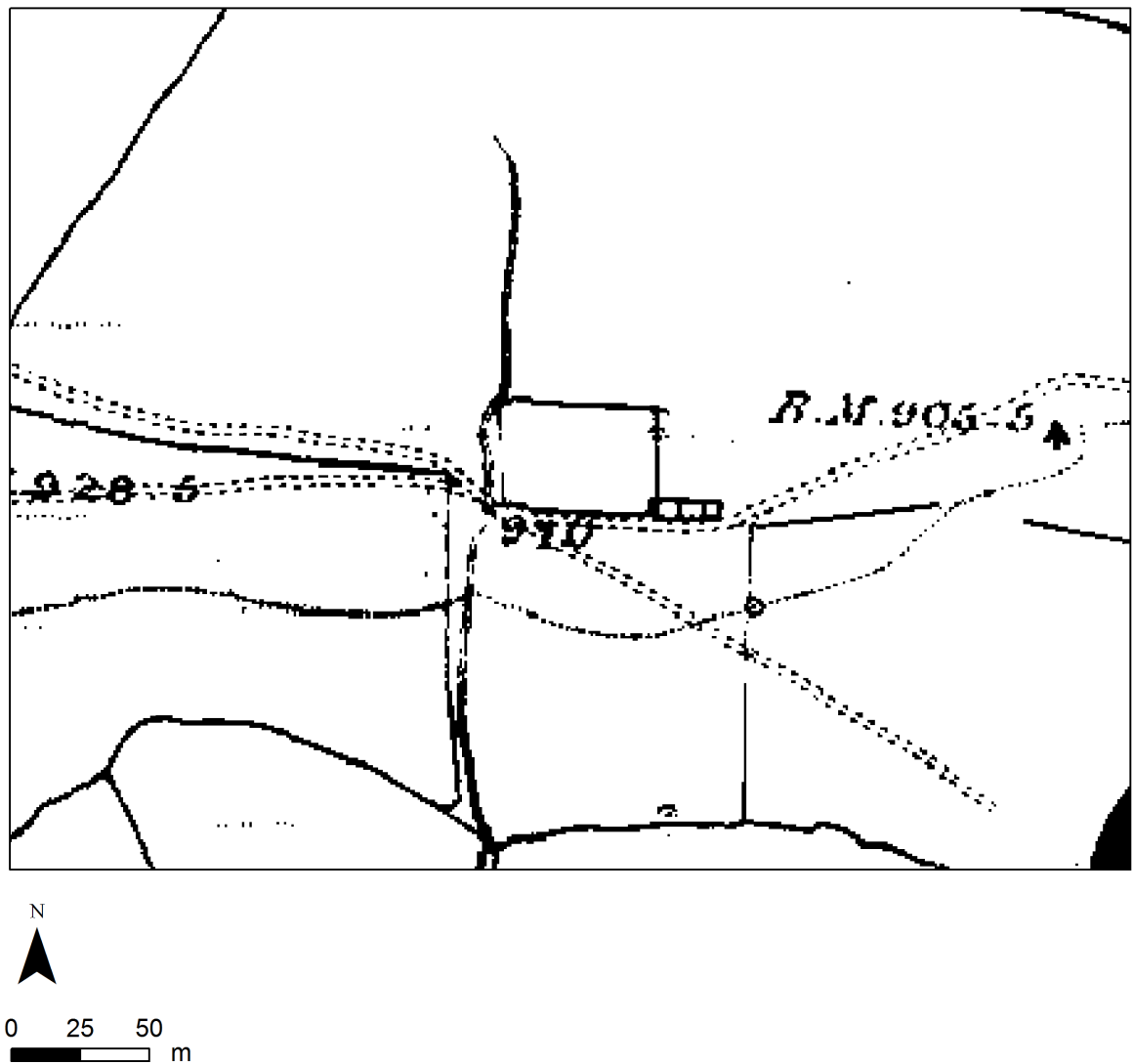


Fig. 6.19 The ruin of Colsters depicted on the 1866 first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012).



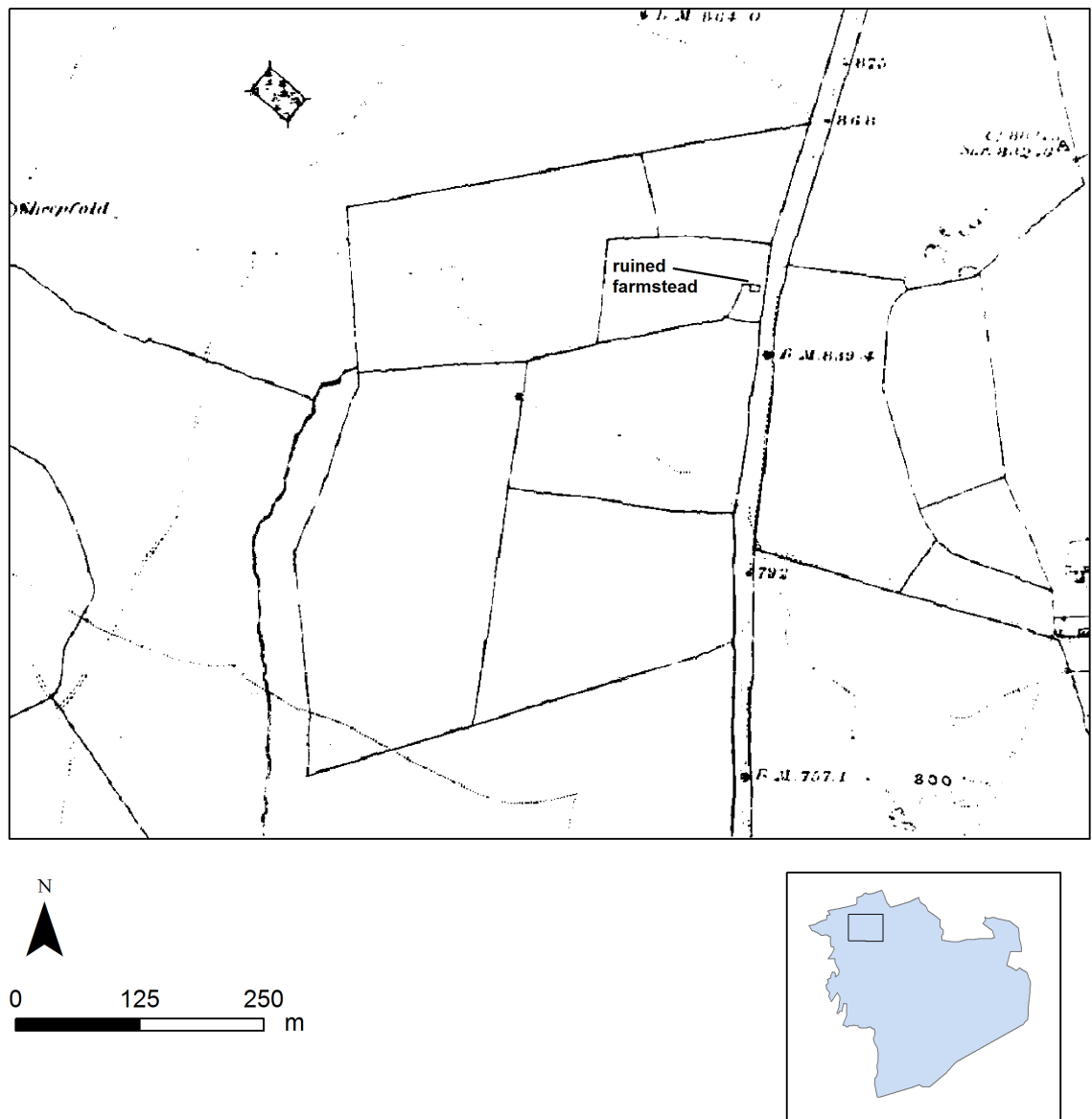


Fig. 6.20 Part of the 1866 first edition Ordnance Survey showing a ruined building on the Flatt (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012).

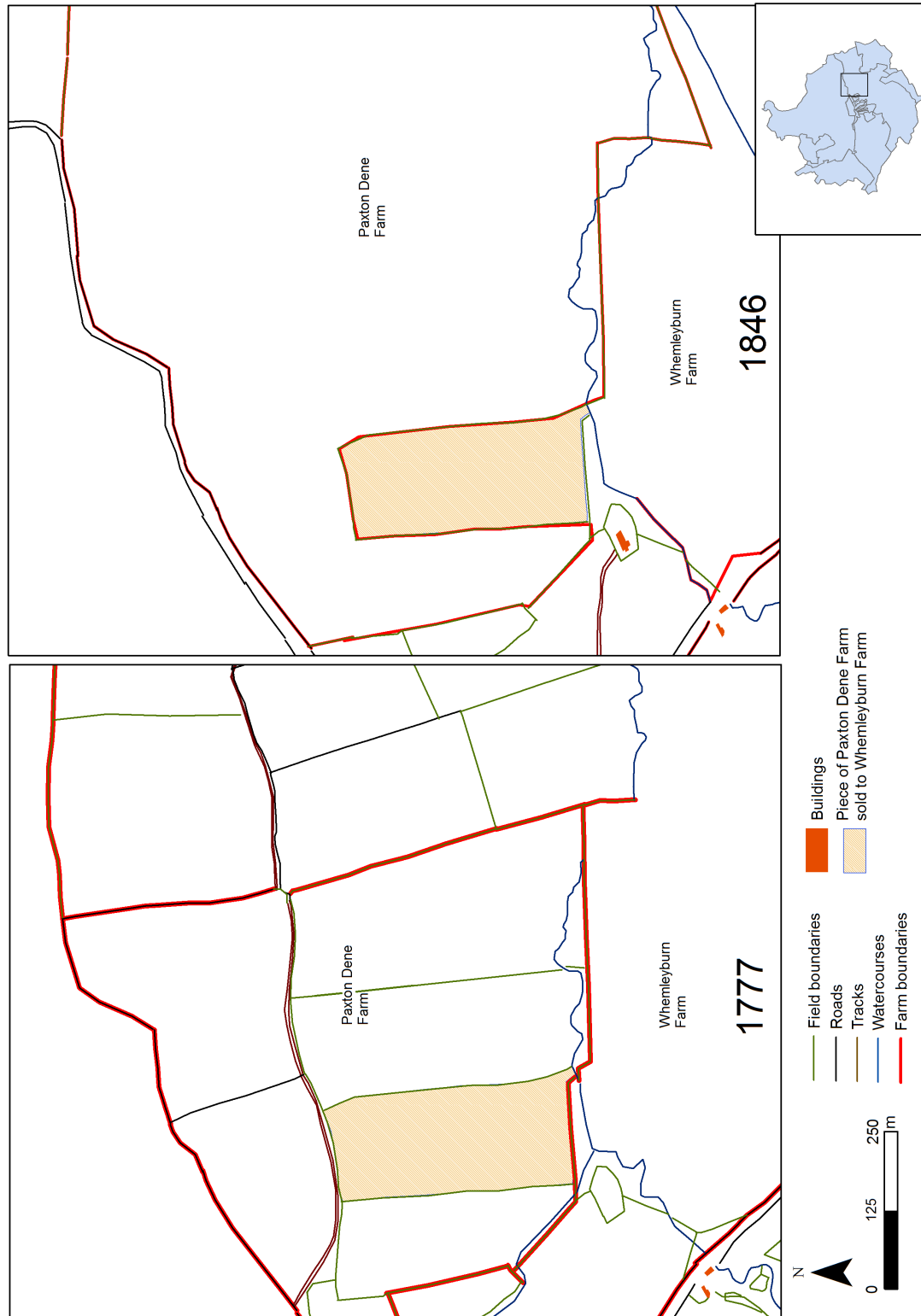


Fig. 6.21 Part of Paxton Dene Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1777 (left based on DUSC/NRO1255/1) and 1846 (right based on NRO/DT 391M). Note that the boundary of Whemleyburn Farm to the south was moved to incorporate part of Paxton Dene Farm.

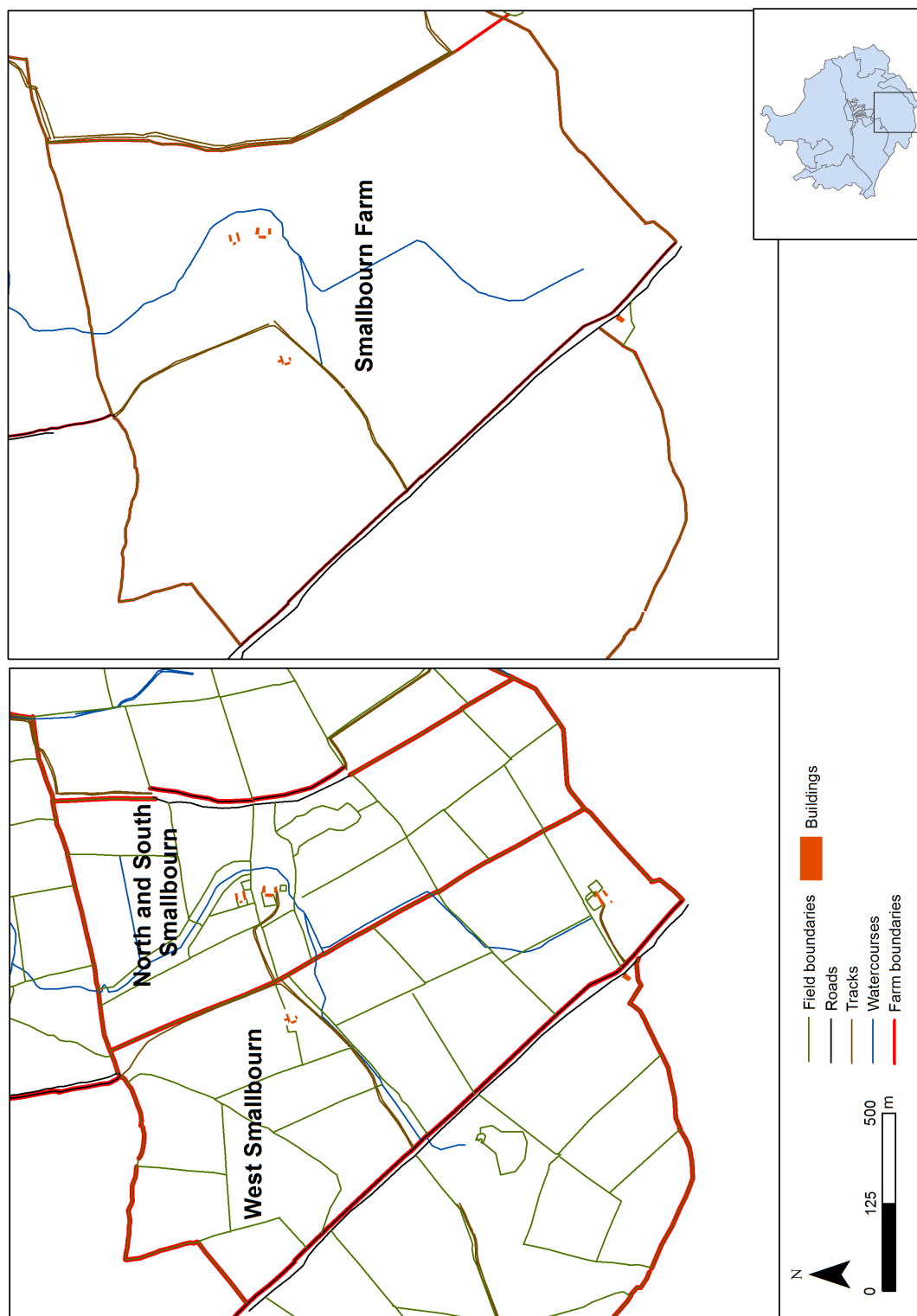


Fig. 6.22 North and South, and West Smallbourn farm in 1777 (left based on NRO/1255/1) and 1846 (right based on NRO/DT 391M). Note that all three farmsteads survived in 1846 despite the farms being joined together.

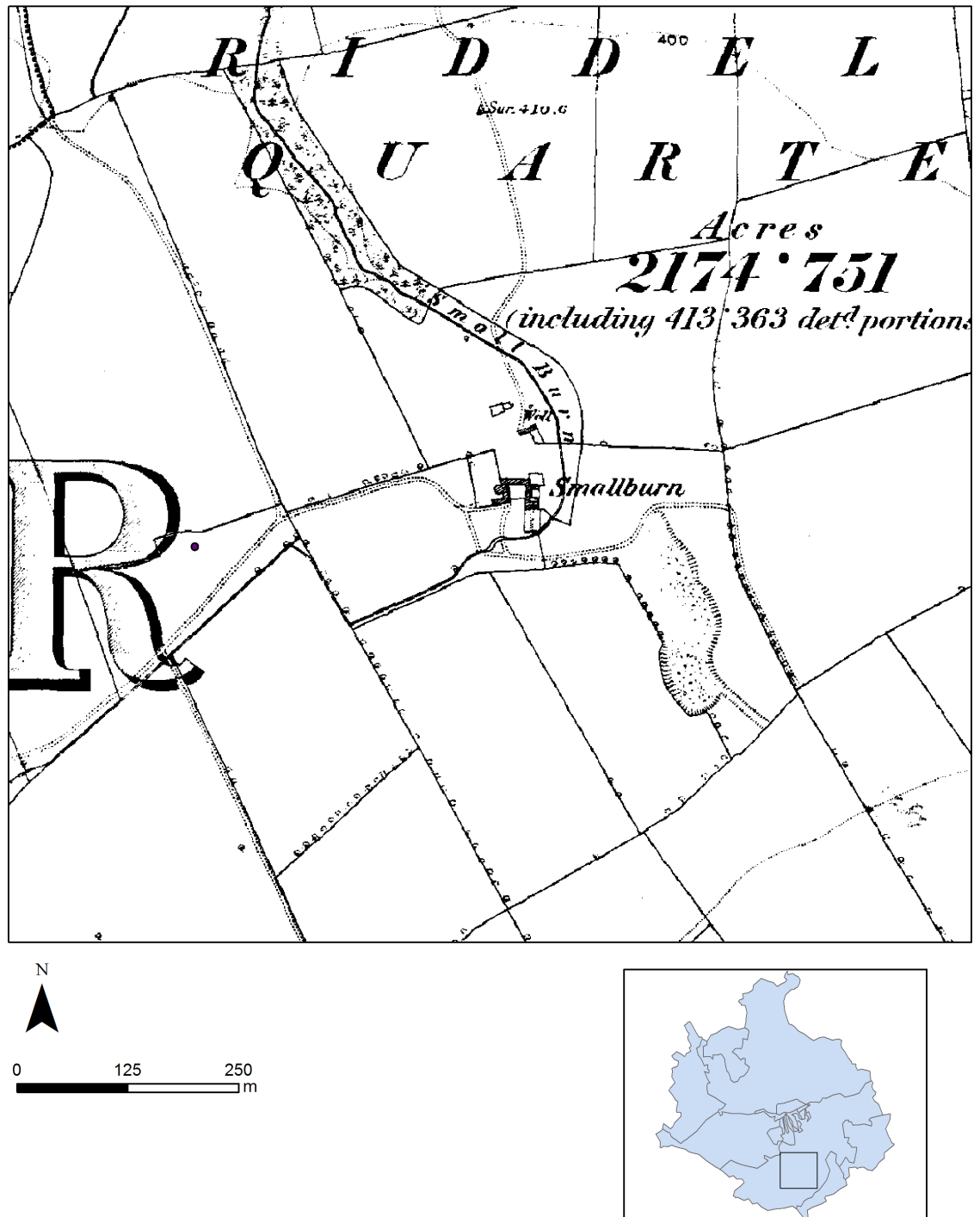


Fig. 6.23 Part of the 1866 first edition Ordnance Survey showing that one of the Smallbourn farmsteads had been completely demolished and another was ruined (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012).





Fig. 6.24 Nineteenth century farmstead at View Law, built by Charles William Bigge between 1807 and 1842.

# Chapter 7

## Improvement

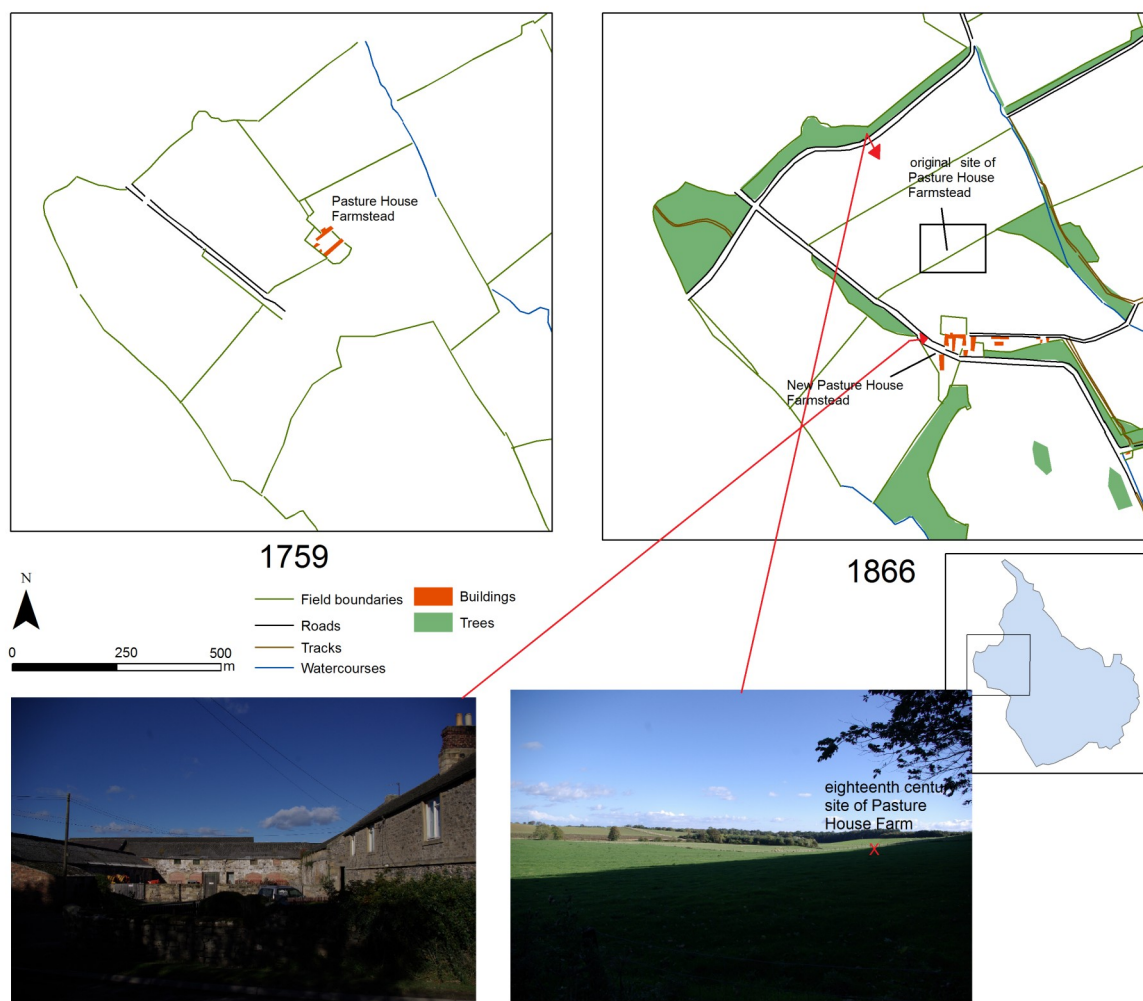


Fig. 7.1 Pasture House Farm in 1759 (left based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and 1866 (right based on the first edition Ordnance Survey <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that the farmstead was moved and the field boundaries changed between these dates. The insets show the eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings in Pasture House farm (left) and

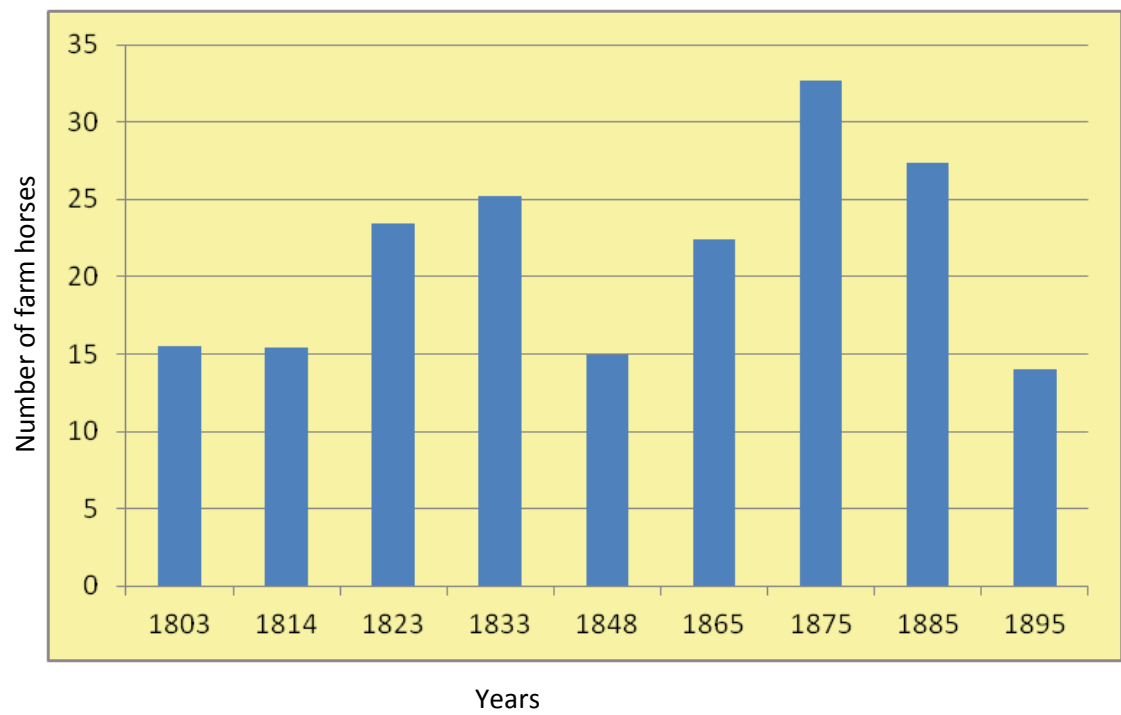


Fig. 7.2 Chart showing changes in the number of farm horses at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1803 and 1814.

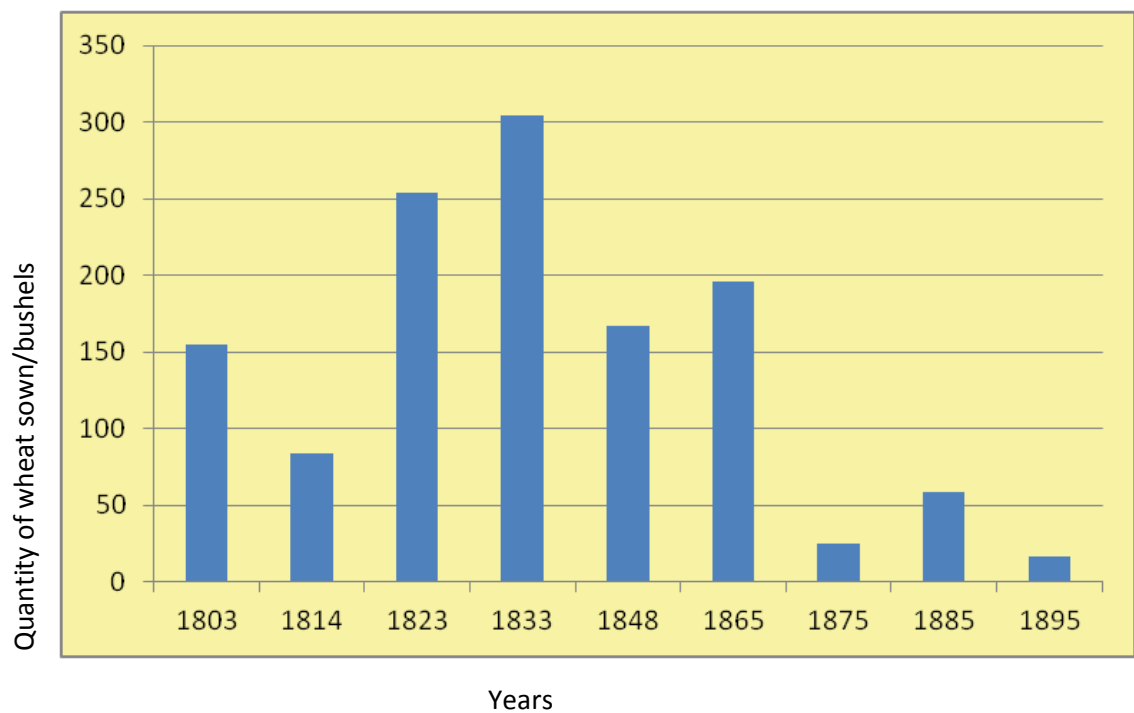


Fig. 7.3 Chart showing changes made to the quantity of wheat sown at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.



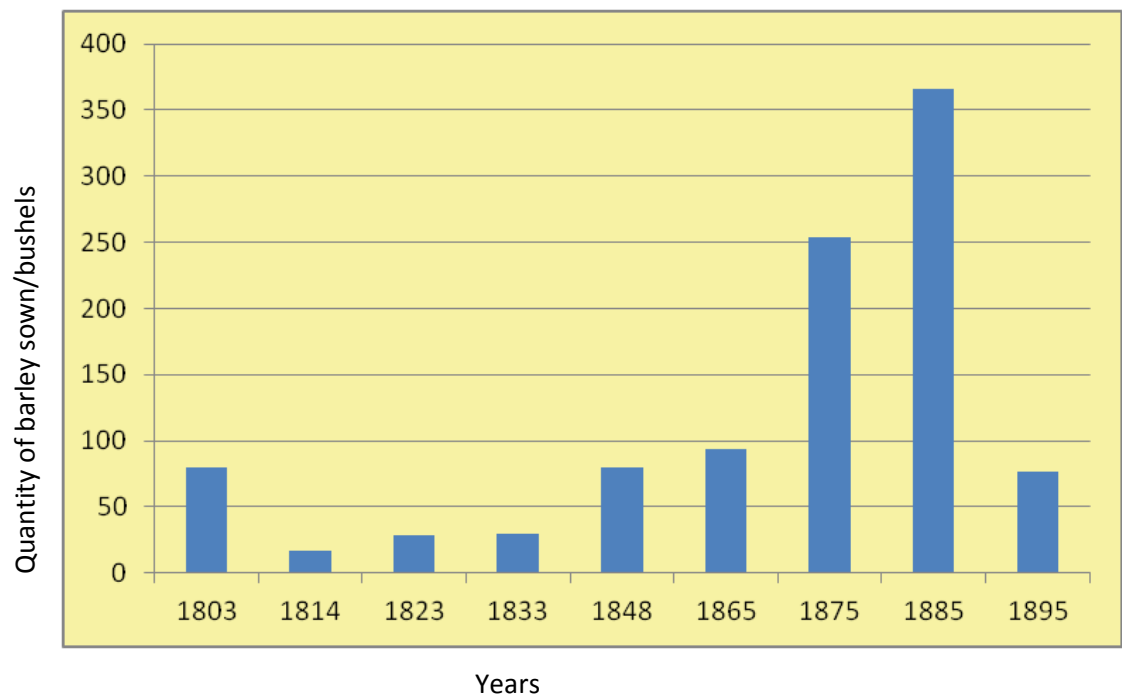


Fig. 7.4 Chart showing changes made to the quantity of barley sown at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

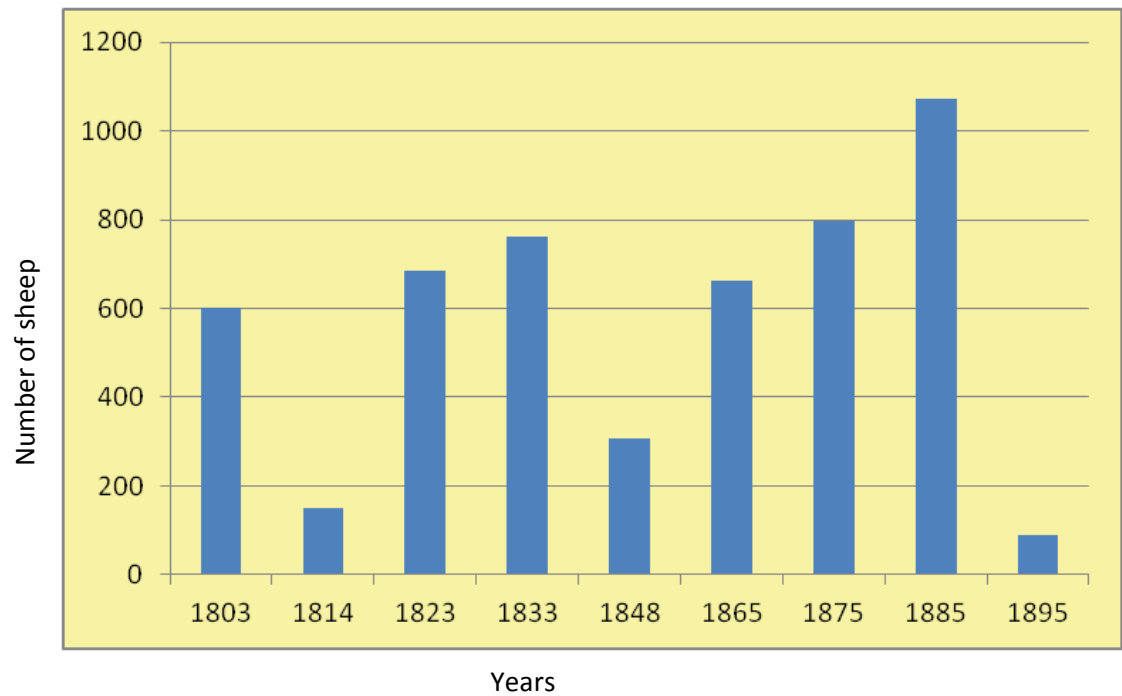


Fig. 7.5 Chart showing changes in the number of sheep at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

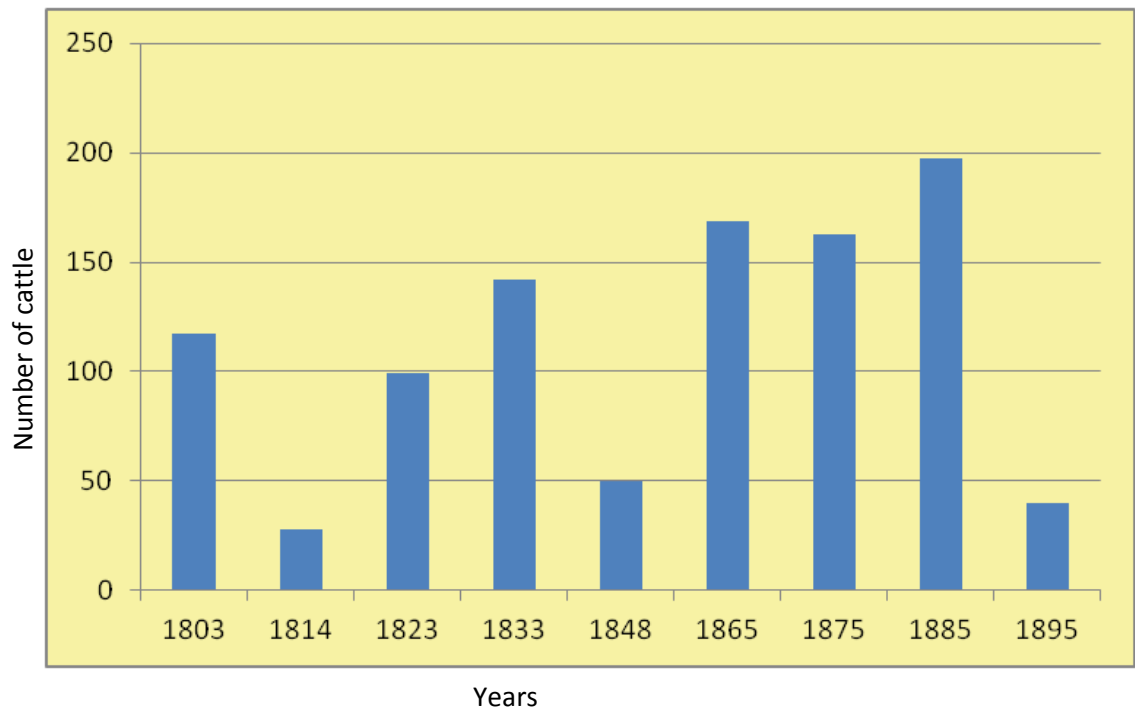


Fig. 7.6 Chart showing changes in the number of cattle at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

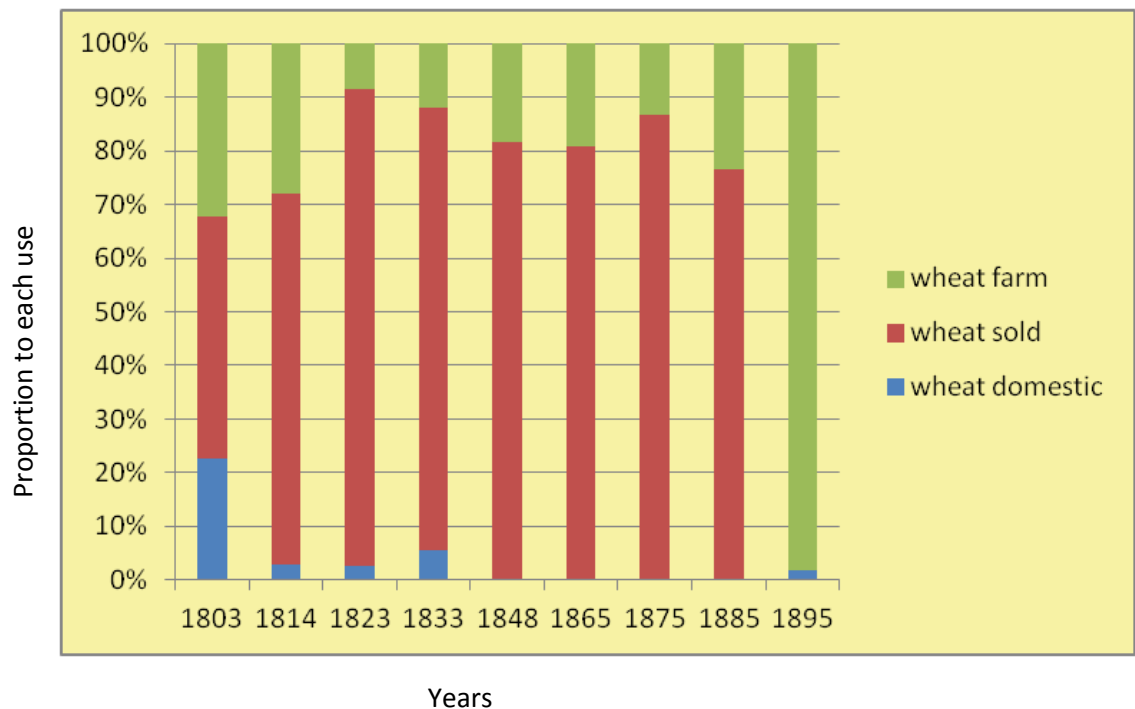


Fig. 7.7 Chart showing changes to the proportions of wheat sold, consumed on the farm and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.

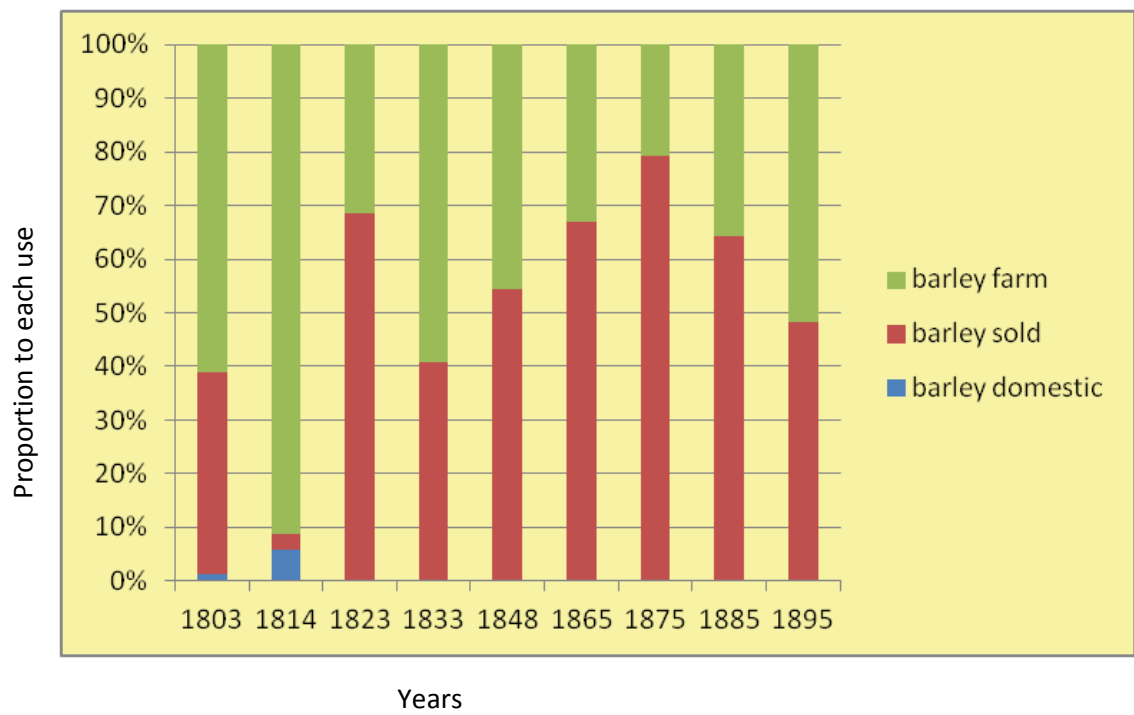


Fig. 7.8 Chart showing changes to the proportions of barley sold, consumed on the farm and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.

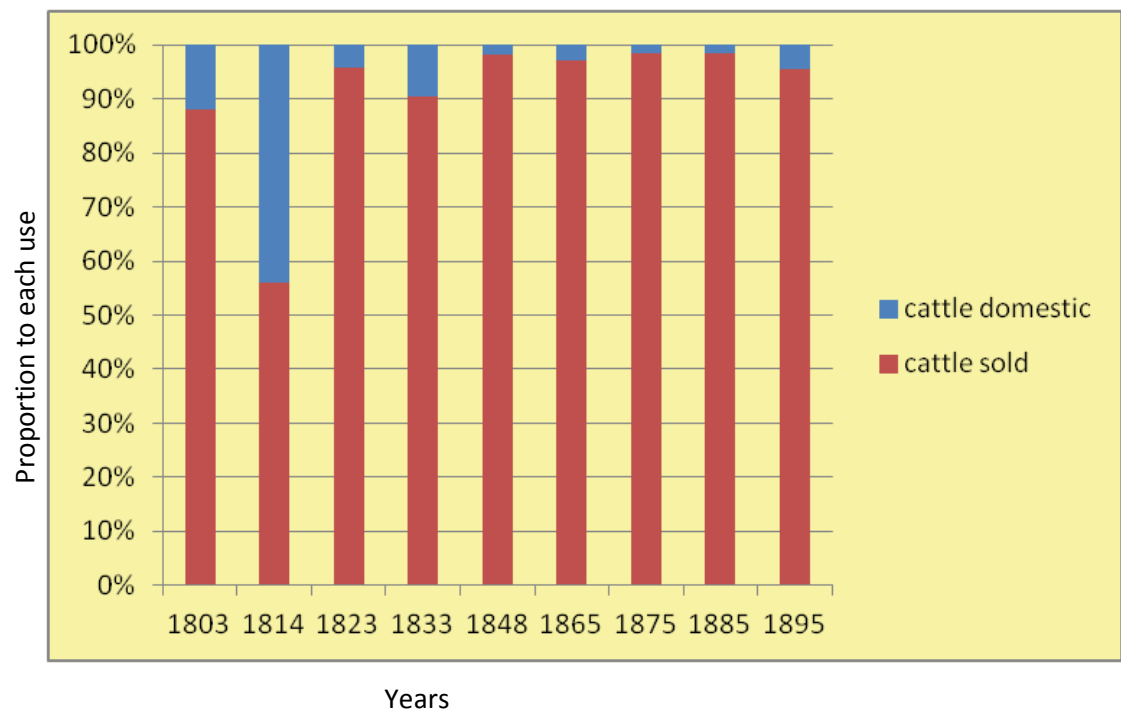


Fig. 7.9 Chart showing changes to the number of cattle sold and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.

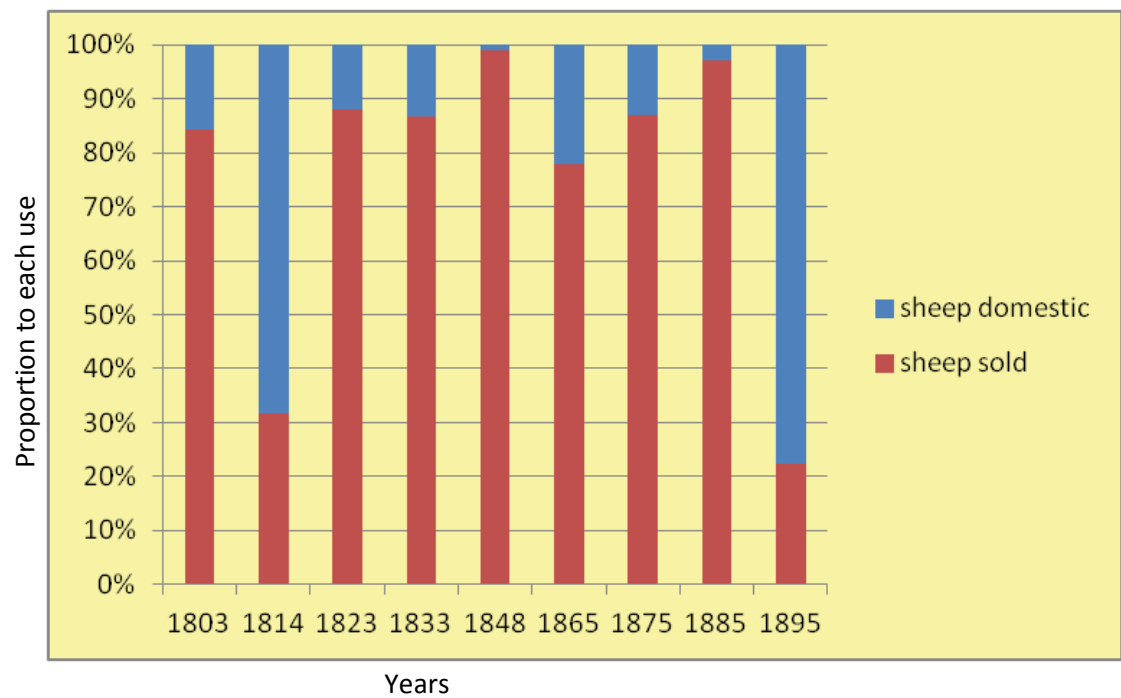


Fig. 7.10 Chart showing changes to the number of sheep sold and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.





Fig. 7.11 The Grey Arms on a mid-nineteenth century cottage in Howick village.

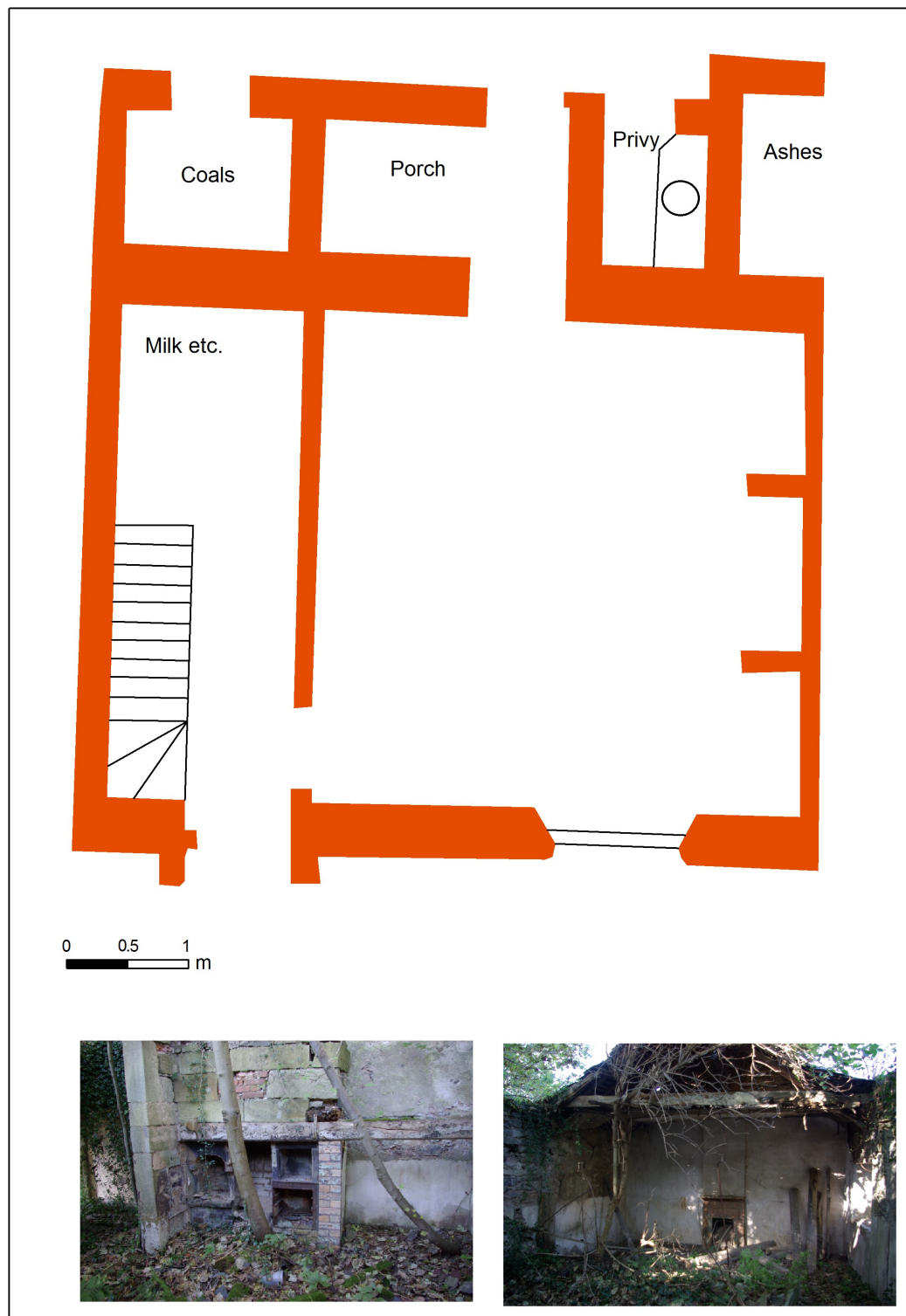


Fig. 7.12 Plan of one of the 1841 cottages in Howick village (based on DUSC.GRE/X/P277). The photographs show the interior of similar cottages at Pasture House Farm.



Fig. 7.13 Plans of Redstead Farm in 1759 (based on DUSC/GRE/X/p276) and 1866 (based on the first edition Ordnance Survey <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The field boundaries were rearranged to form a neater pattern, and a new road laid out when Redstead was made into a model farm. The photograph shows one of the plantations made here for ornamentation.





Fig. 7.14 The farmstead at Redstead in 1759 (left, based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and 1866 (right, based on the right based on the first edition Ordnance Survey <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownload/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The photograph shows some of the large-scale nineteenth century farm buildings erected in the mid-nineteenth century.



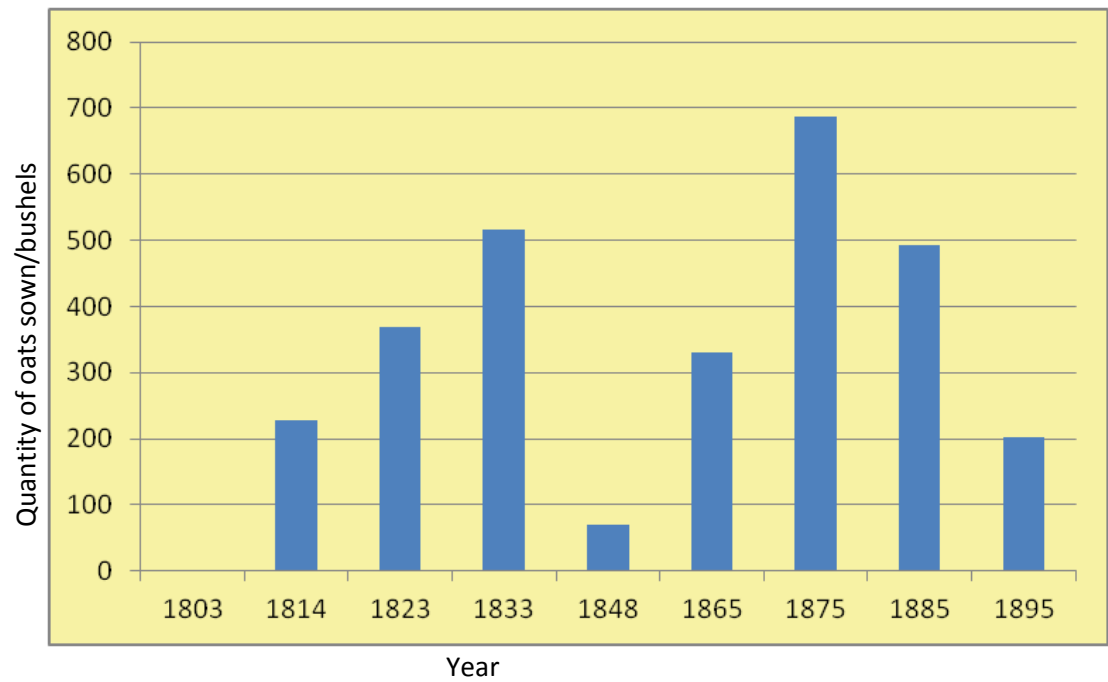


Fig. 7.15 Chart showing changes made to the quantity of oats sown at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

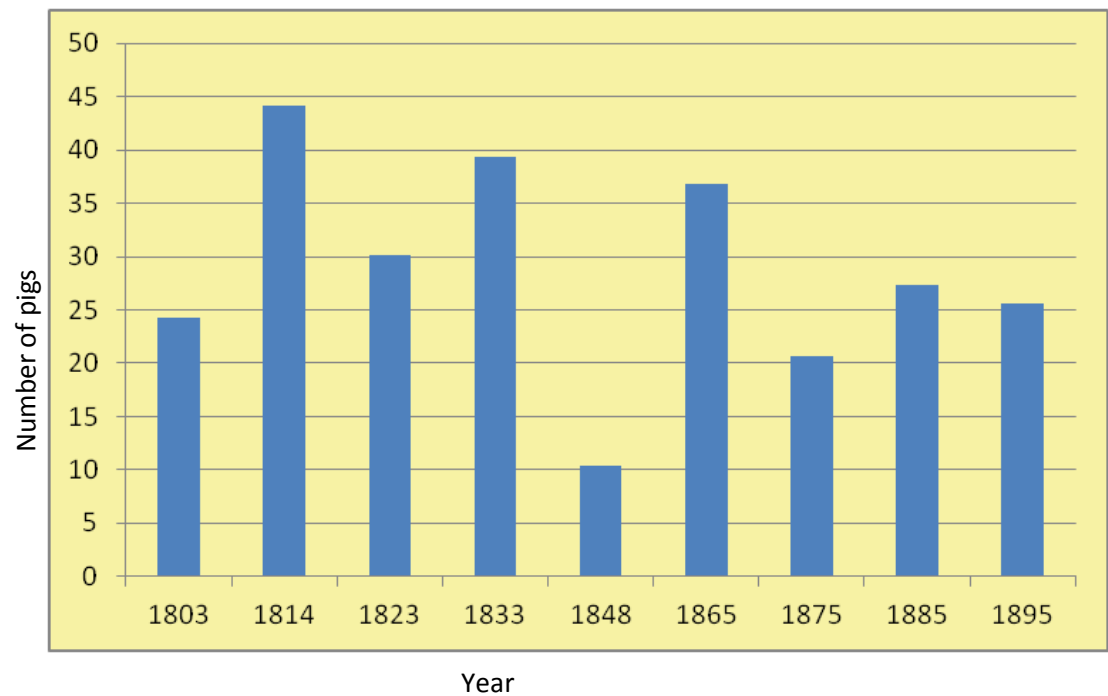


Fig. 7.16 Chart showing changes in the number of pigs at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

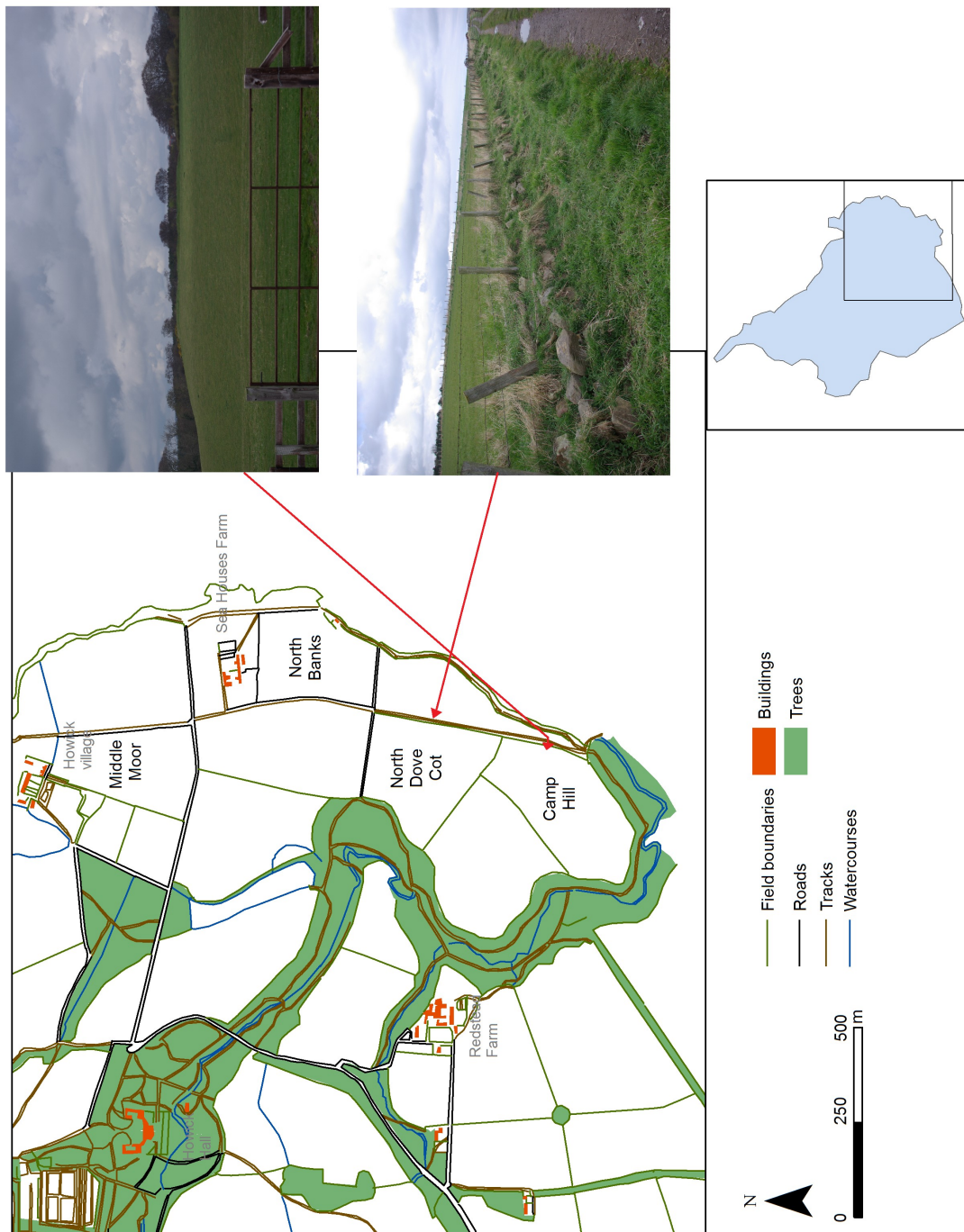


Fig. 7.17 Plan based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012) showing fields drained at Howick between 1854 and 1859. Note the division of Camp Field and the changes to the farm buildings. The insets show Camp Hill and North Dove Cot including some field boundaries which were drained at this time and are now improved pasture.

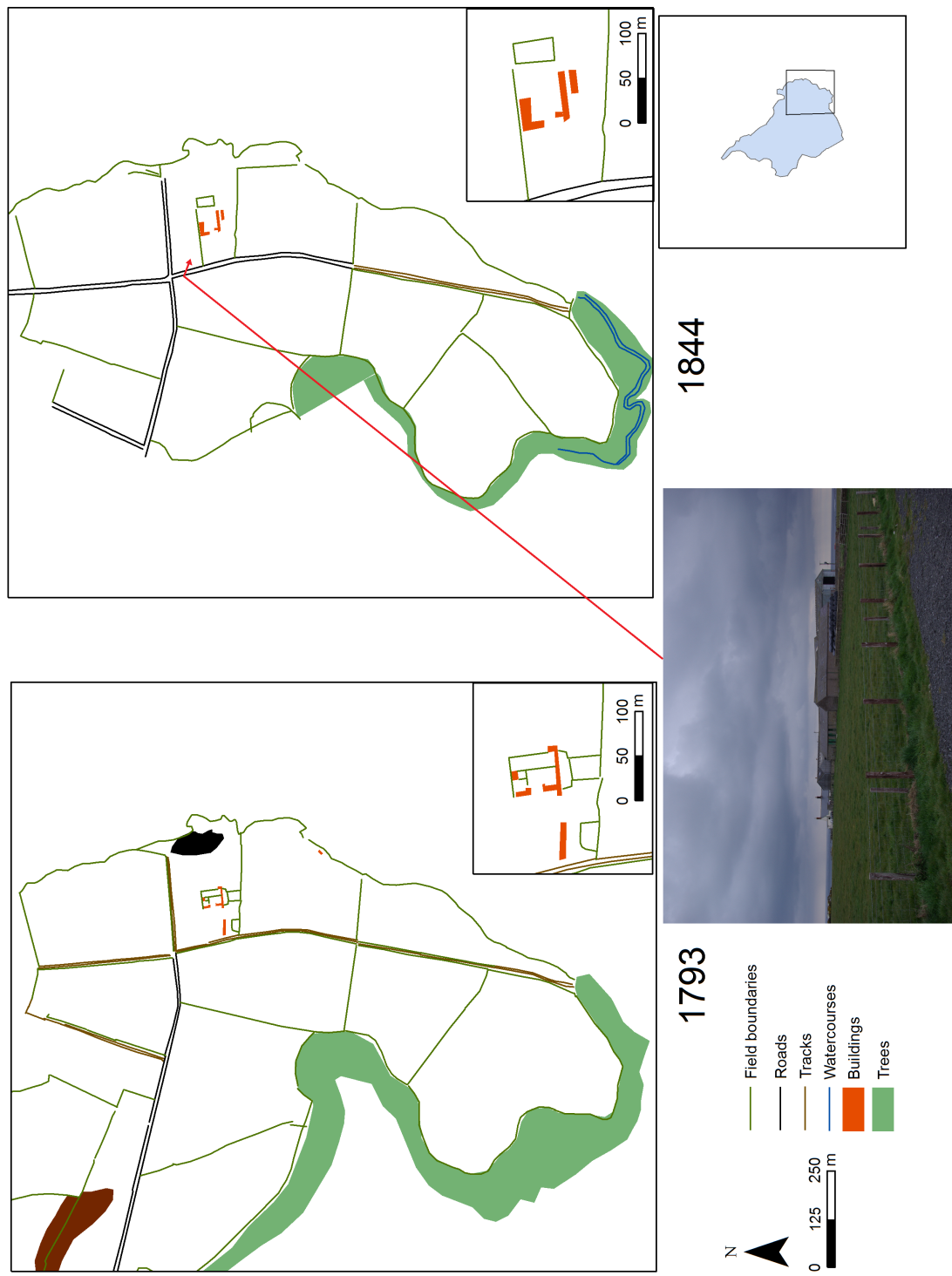


Fig. 7.18 Plans of Seahouses Farm in 1793 (left, based on DUSC/GRE/X/P279) and 1844 (right, based on DUSC/GRE/X/P278). The inset shows nineteenth century buildings at Seahouses which were probably those built between 1793 and 1844.

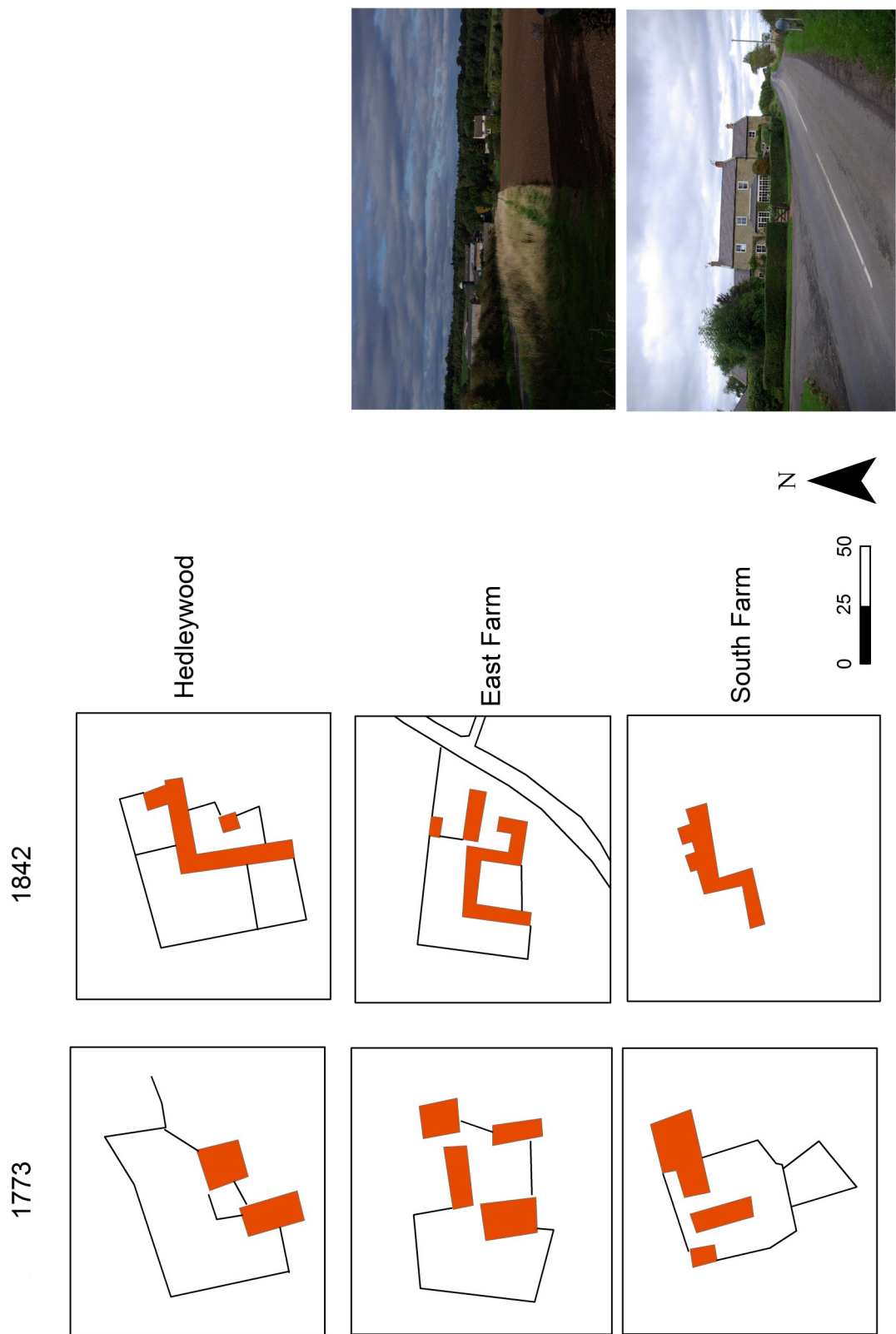


Fig. 7.19 Plans of the farmsteads at Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1773 (left, based on DUSC/N190/97) and 1842 (right, based on NRO/DT 43M). Note that most become C- or L-shaped between these dates. The photographs show the nineteenth century farmhouse at South Farm (bottom) and East Farm (top) where little of the nineteenth century farmstead survives.



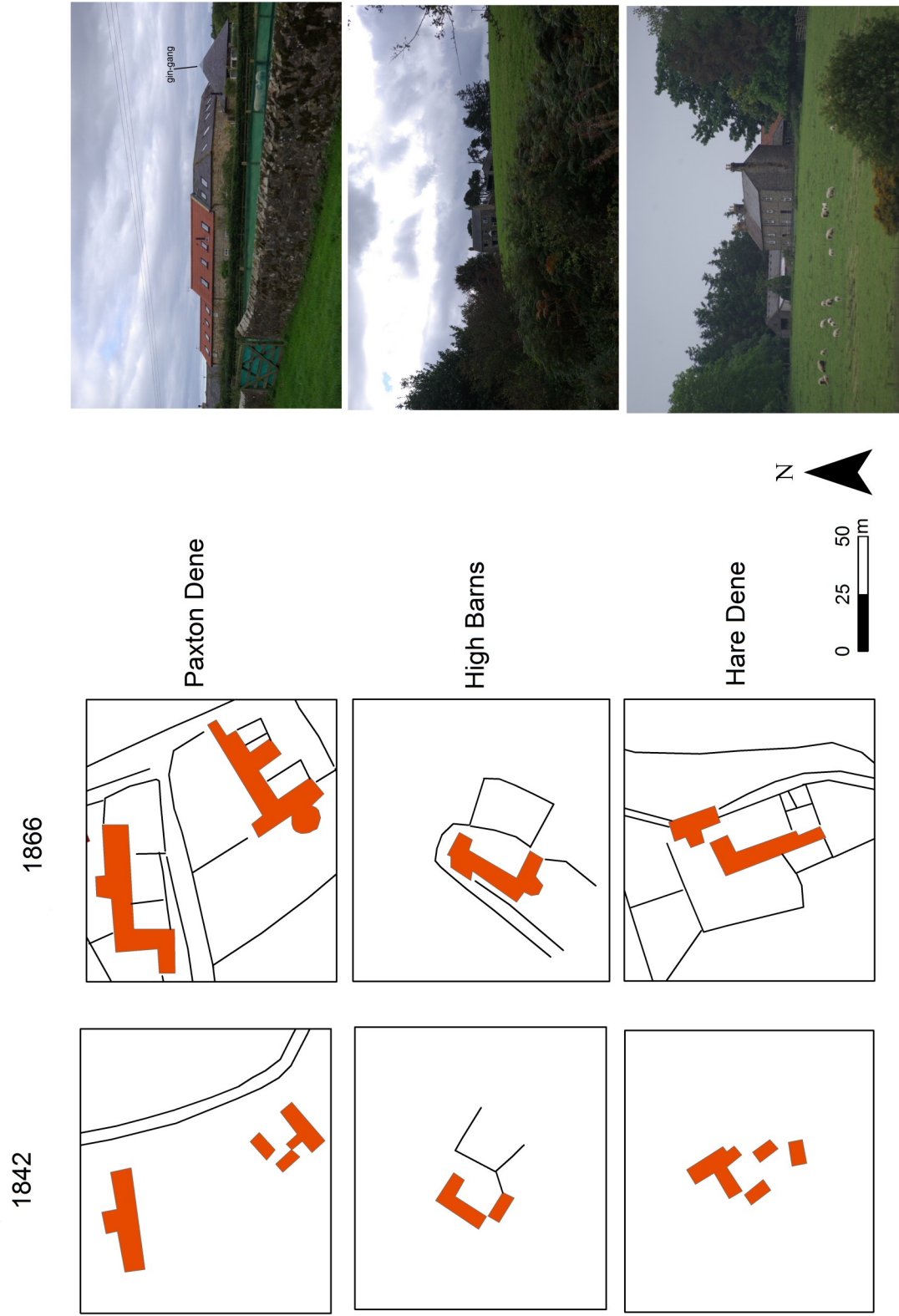


Fig. 7.20 Plans of the farmsteads at Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1777 (left, based on DUSC/NRO1255/1) and 1846 (right, based on NRO/DT 391M). Note that most become C- or L-shaped between these dates, as the Bigge's Quarter Farms had done earlier (c.f. Fig. 7.19). The photographs show buildings constructed at this time.

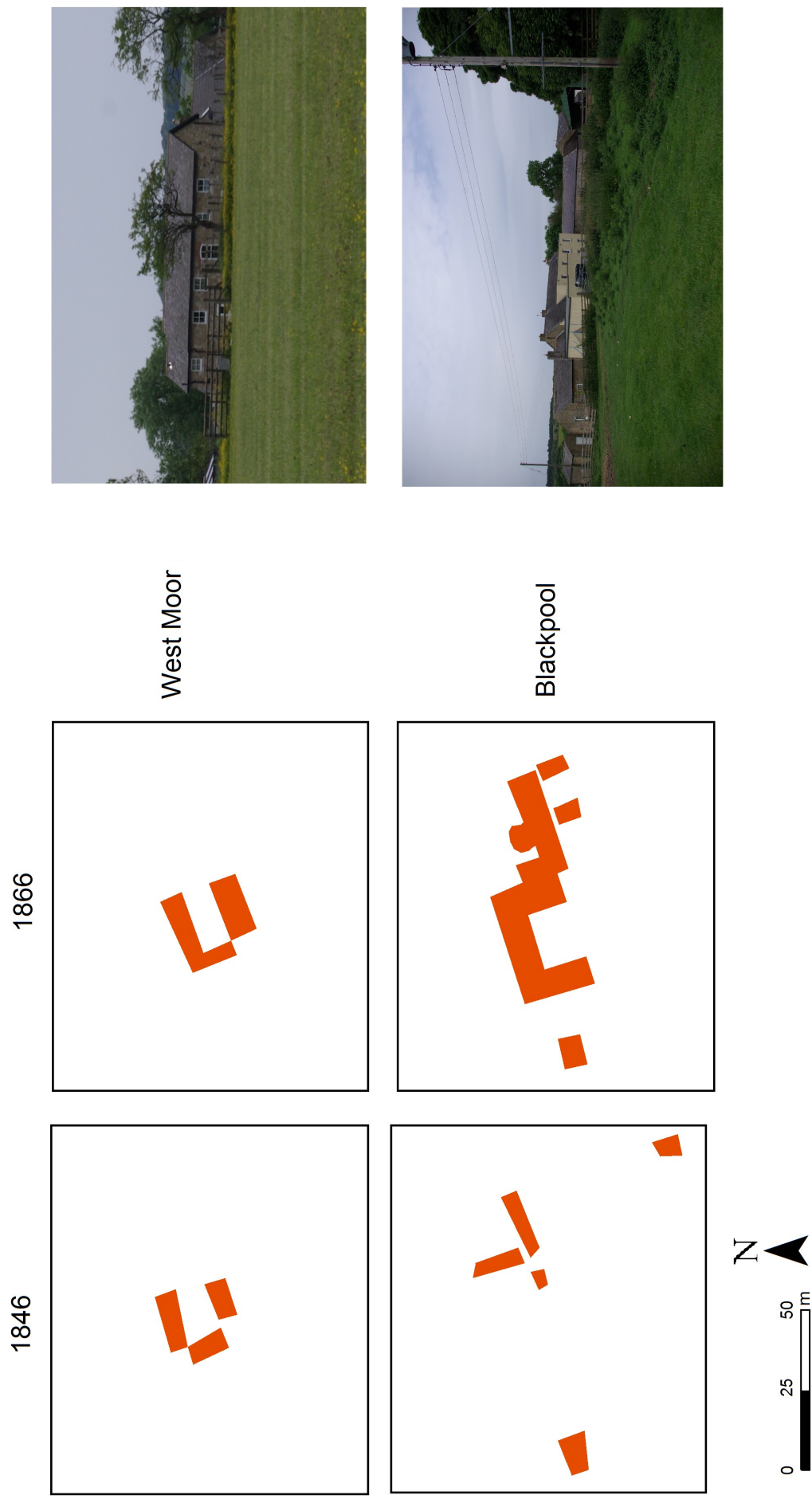


Fig. 7.21 Plans of Farms in Freeholder's Quarter, Longhorsley in 1842 (left, NRO/DT 192M) and 1866(right, <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that Blackpool Farm was completely rebuilt, while some gaps between buildings were in-filled at West Moor. The photographs show buildings constructed at this time.



Fig. 7.22 Plan of part of The Acres Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012).

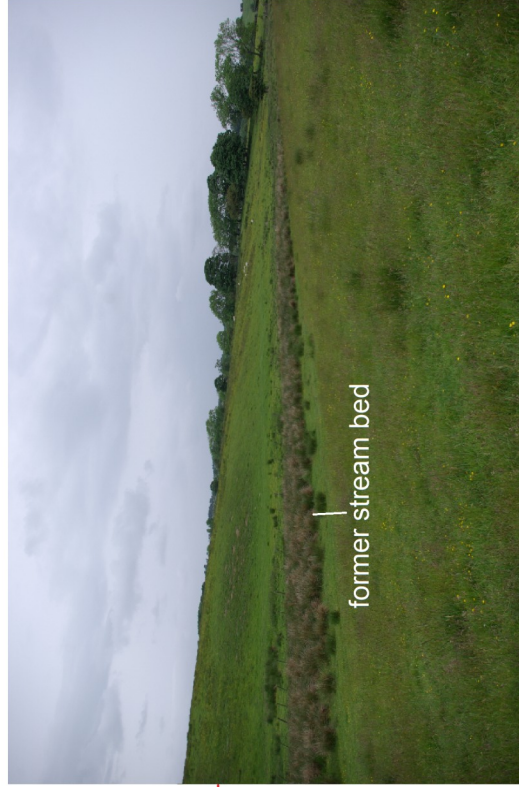
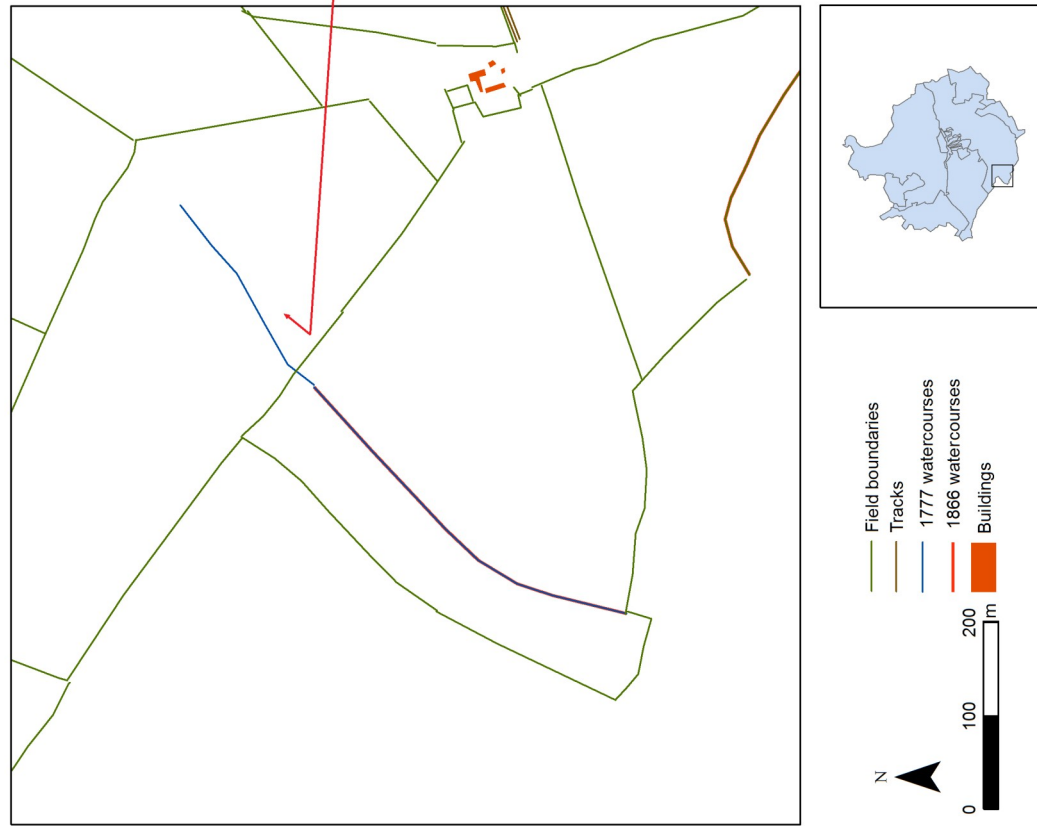


Fig. 7.23 Plan of part of Hare Dene Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was diverted between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1. The photograph shows the dry stream bed left by this operation.



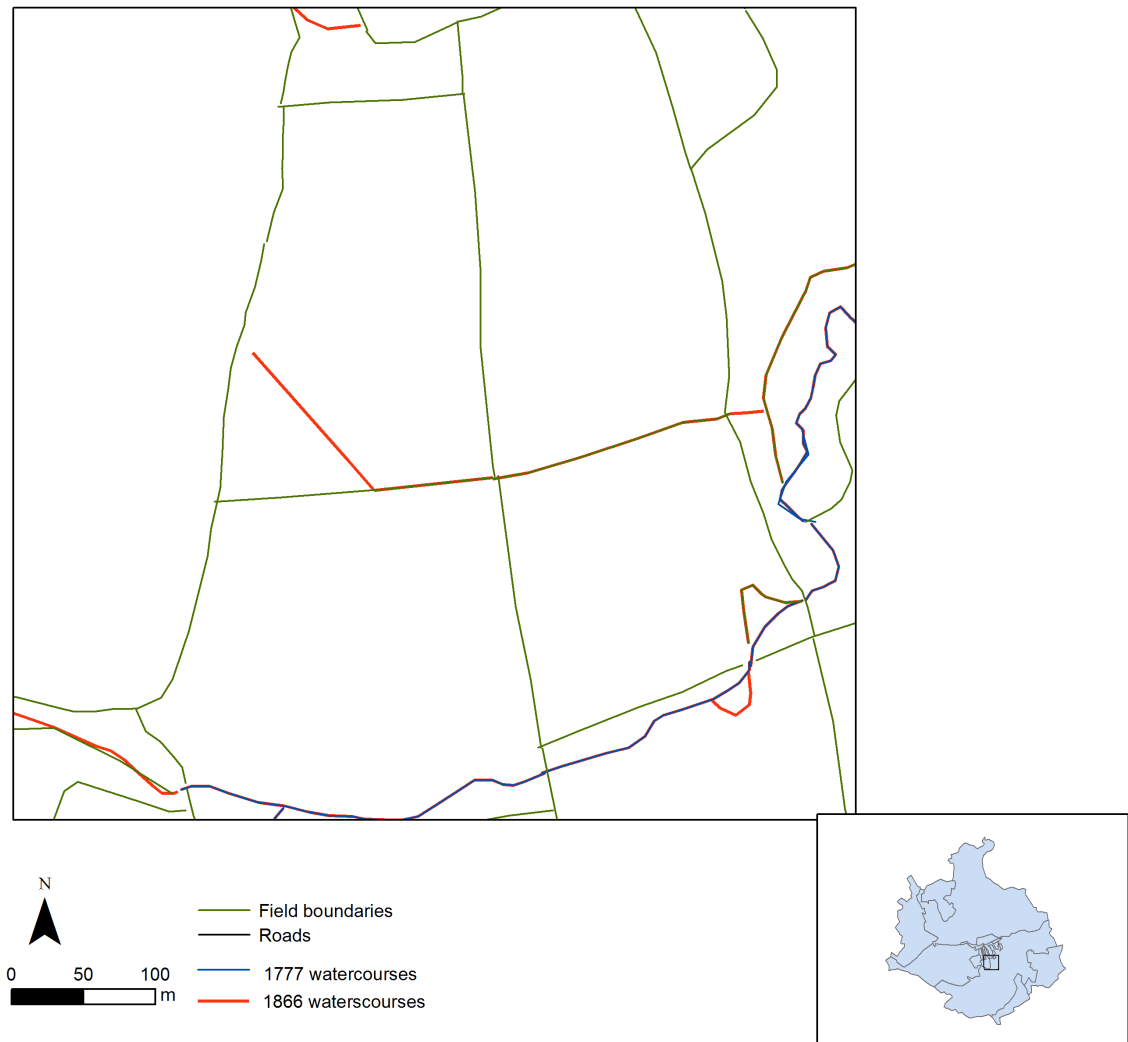


Fig. 7.24 Plan of part of Robert Errington's Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was created between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.

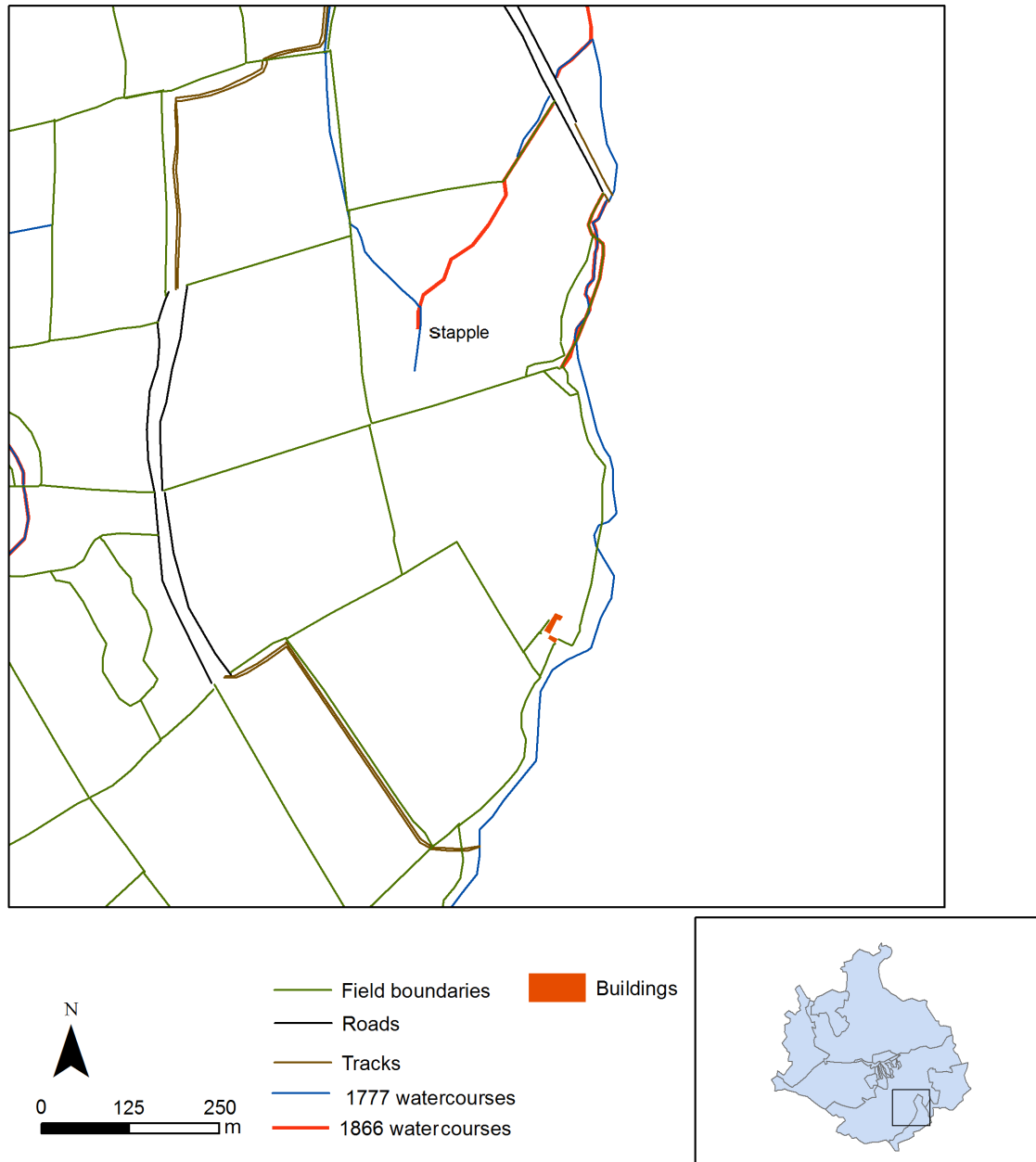


Fig. 7.25 Plan of part of High Barns Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley. This shows that a stream had disappeared by 1866, probably because it had been diverted along the township boundary at the southern edge of the map. Another stream was diverted into a pit (called a stapple on the plan) in the centre of the plan, while a third has been removed completely, though it is unclear how. The 1866 streams are shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.

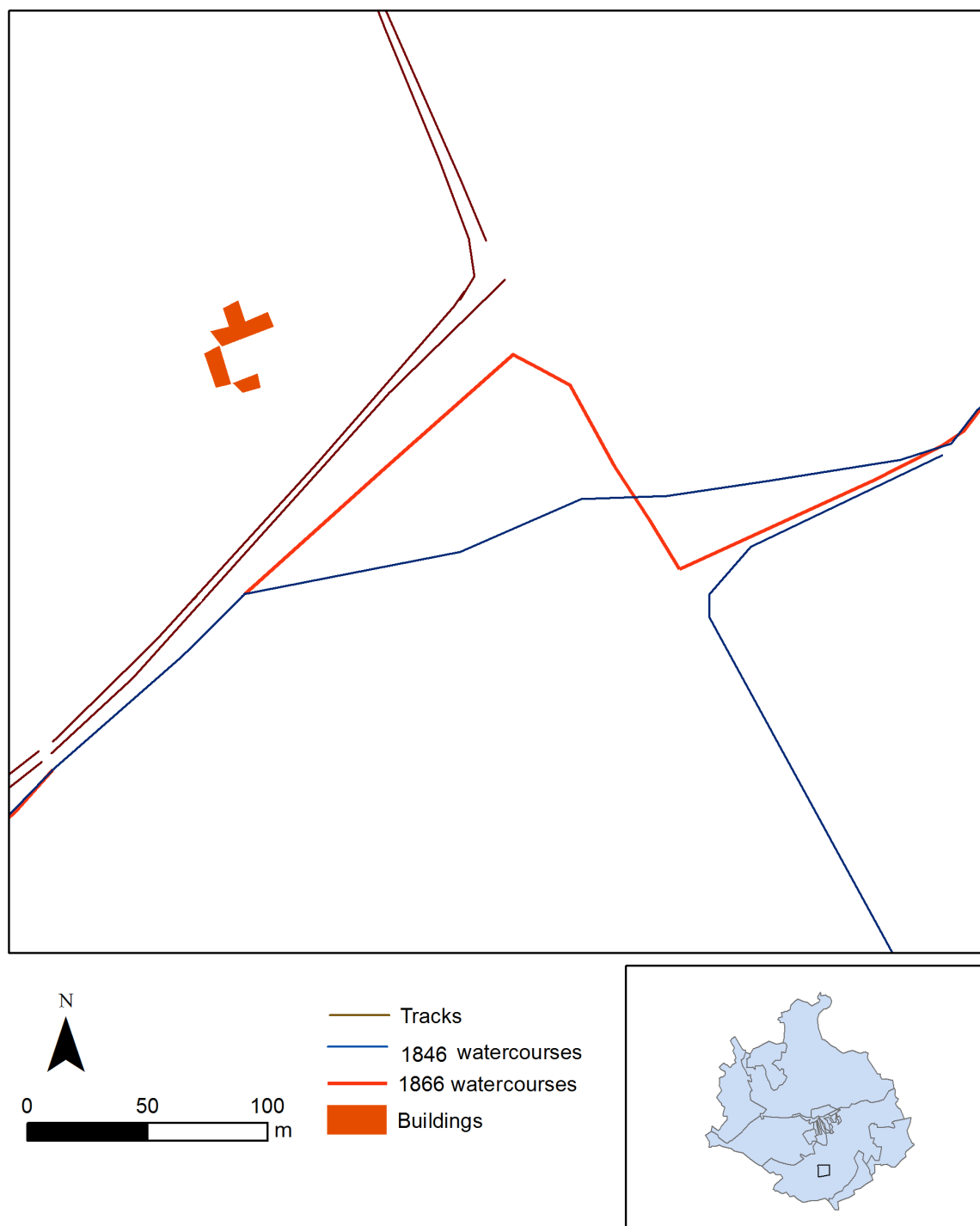


Fig. 7.26 Plan of part of Smallbourn Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was diverted between 1846 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.

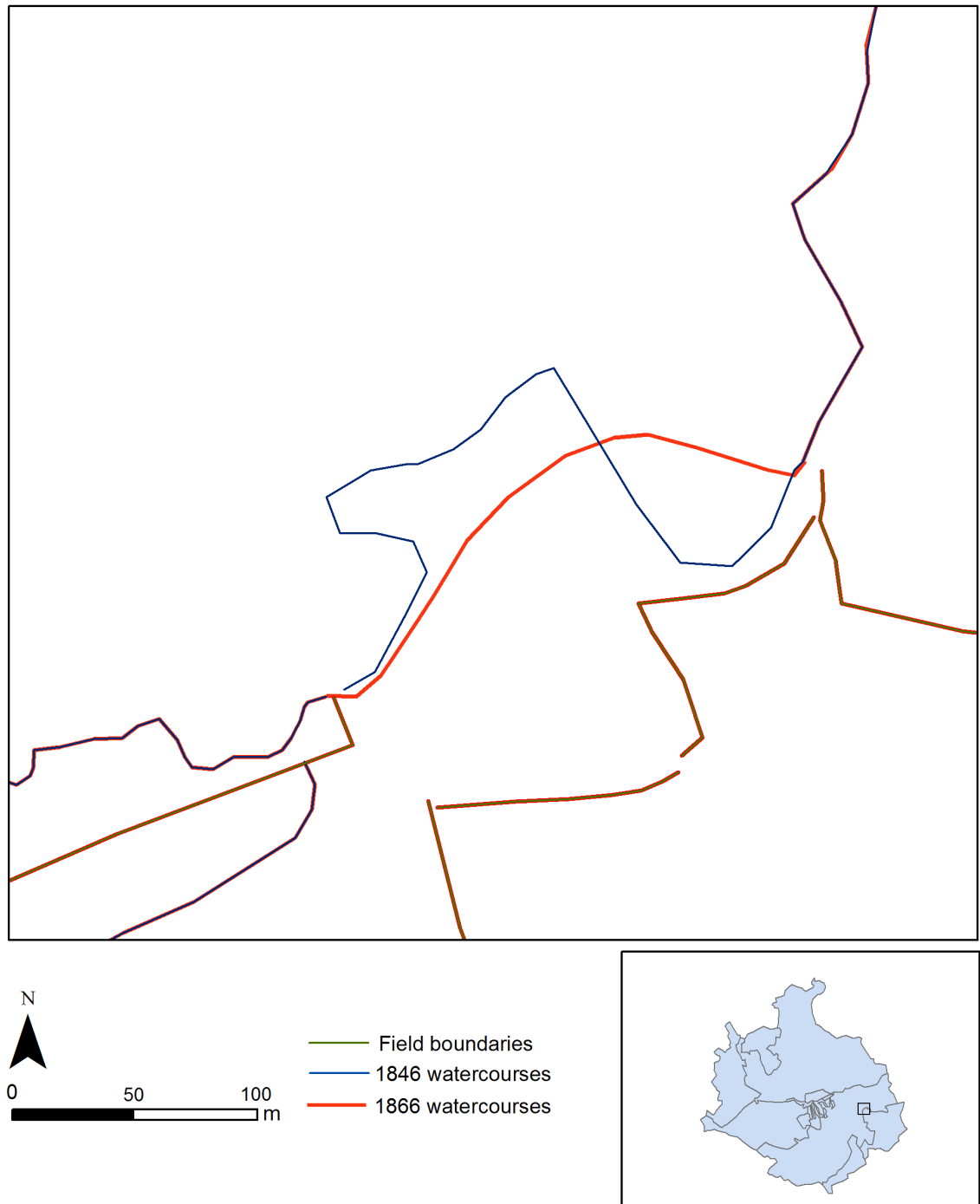


Fig. 7.27 Plan of part of Paxton Dene Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1846 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.





Fig. 7.28 Plan of part of Town Farm in Riddle's Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.

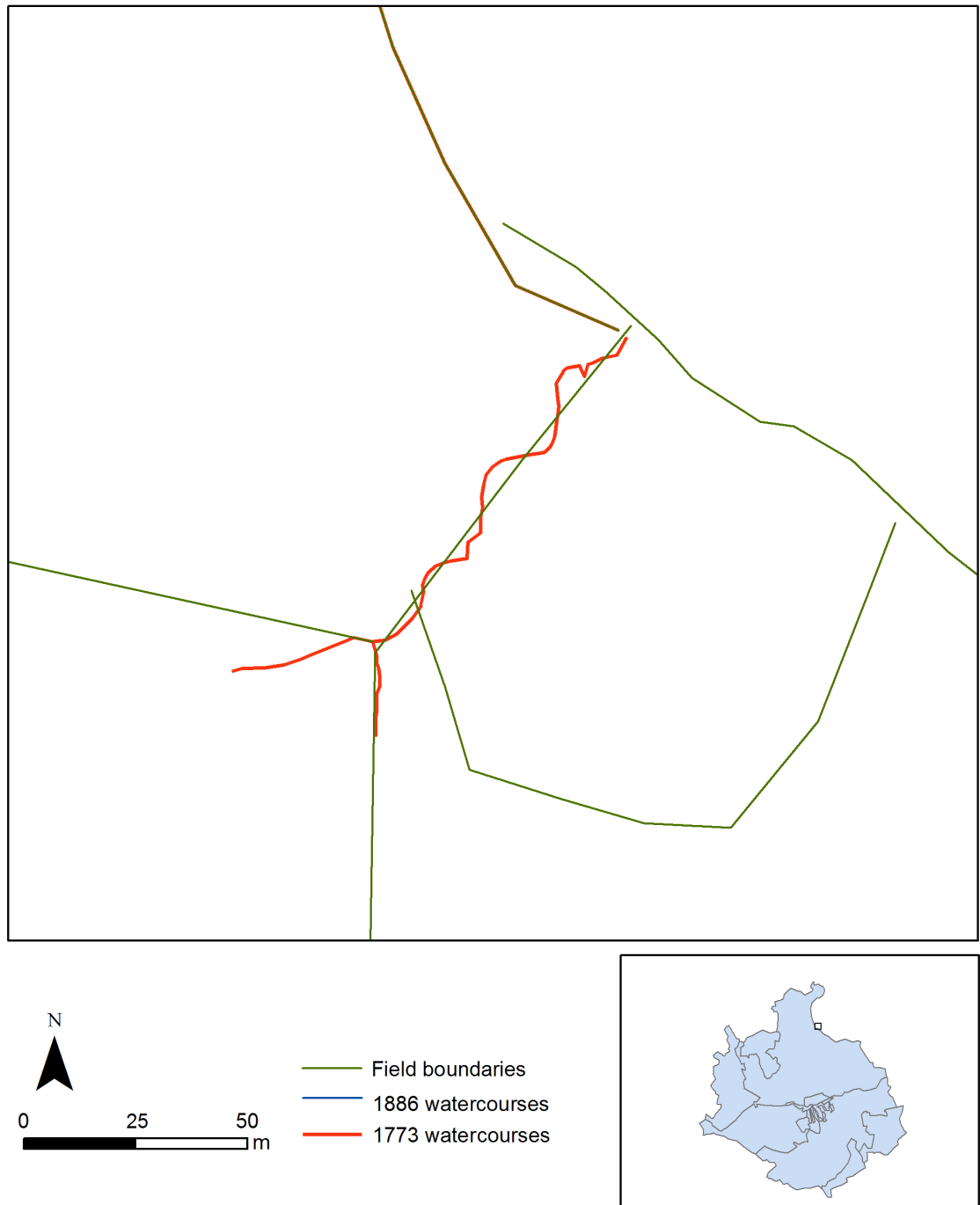


Fig. 7.29 Plan of part of Hedleywood Farm in Bigge's Quarter Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1773 and 1866. The 1773 stream is shown in red and is taken from DUSC/N190/97. The Ordnance Survey on which the rest of the plan is based (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012) does not mark a stream here, probably because it was diverted along a field boundary which is marked.

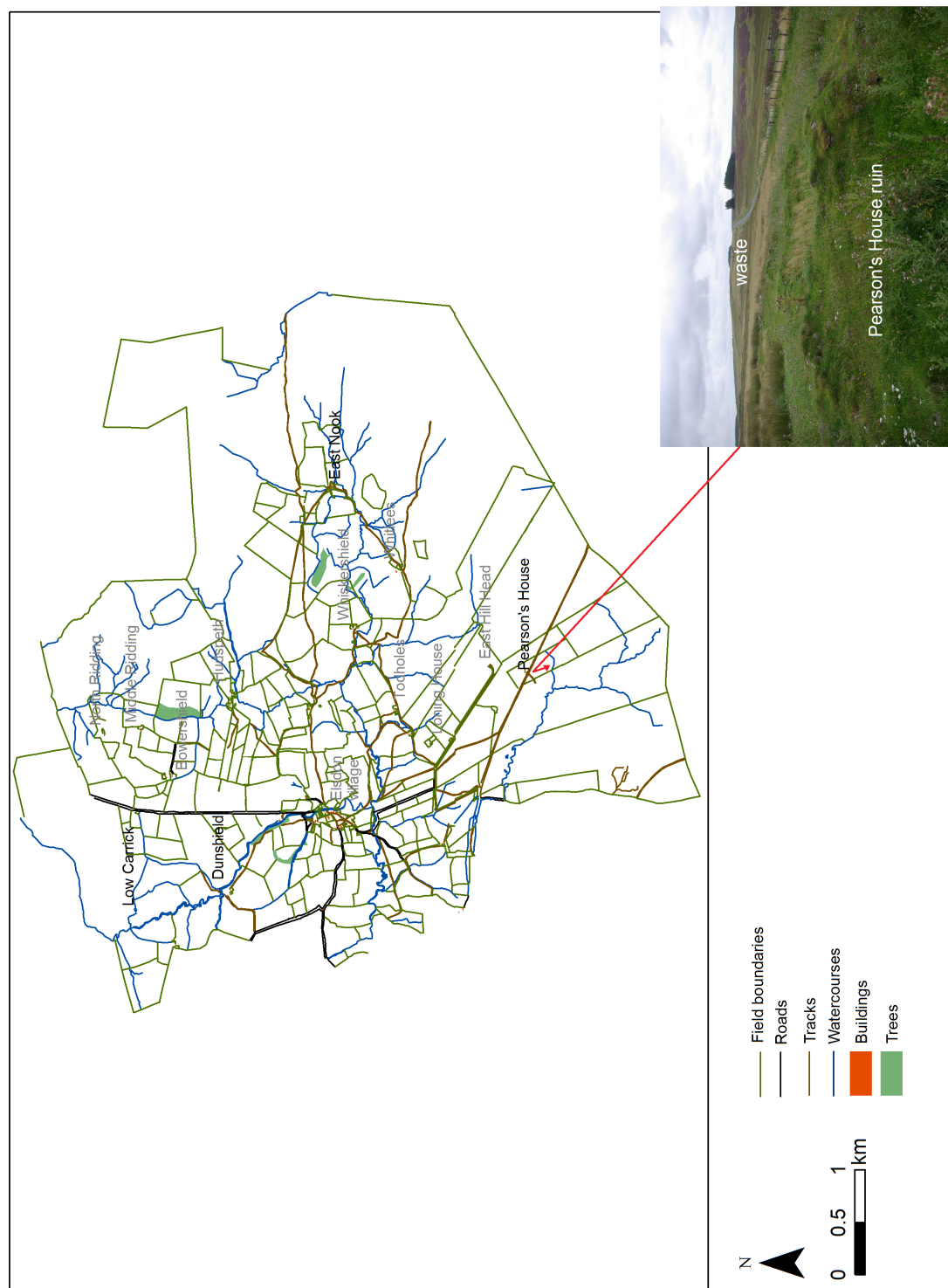


Fig. 7.30 Plan of Elsdon on 1866, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownload/downloadloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note the large areas of open waste near East Nook, Pearson's House, and Dunshields and Low Carrick.



Fig. 7.31 Plan of the Flatt Fell, Elsdon, based NRO/ZHE/14/4. This shows that part of the Flatt Fell had been drained.



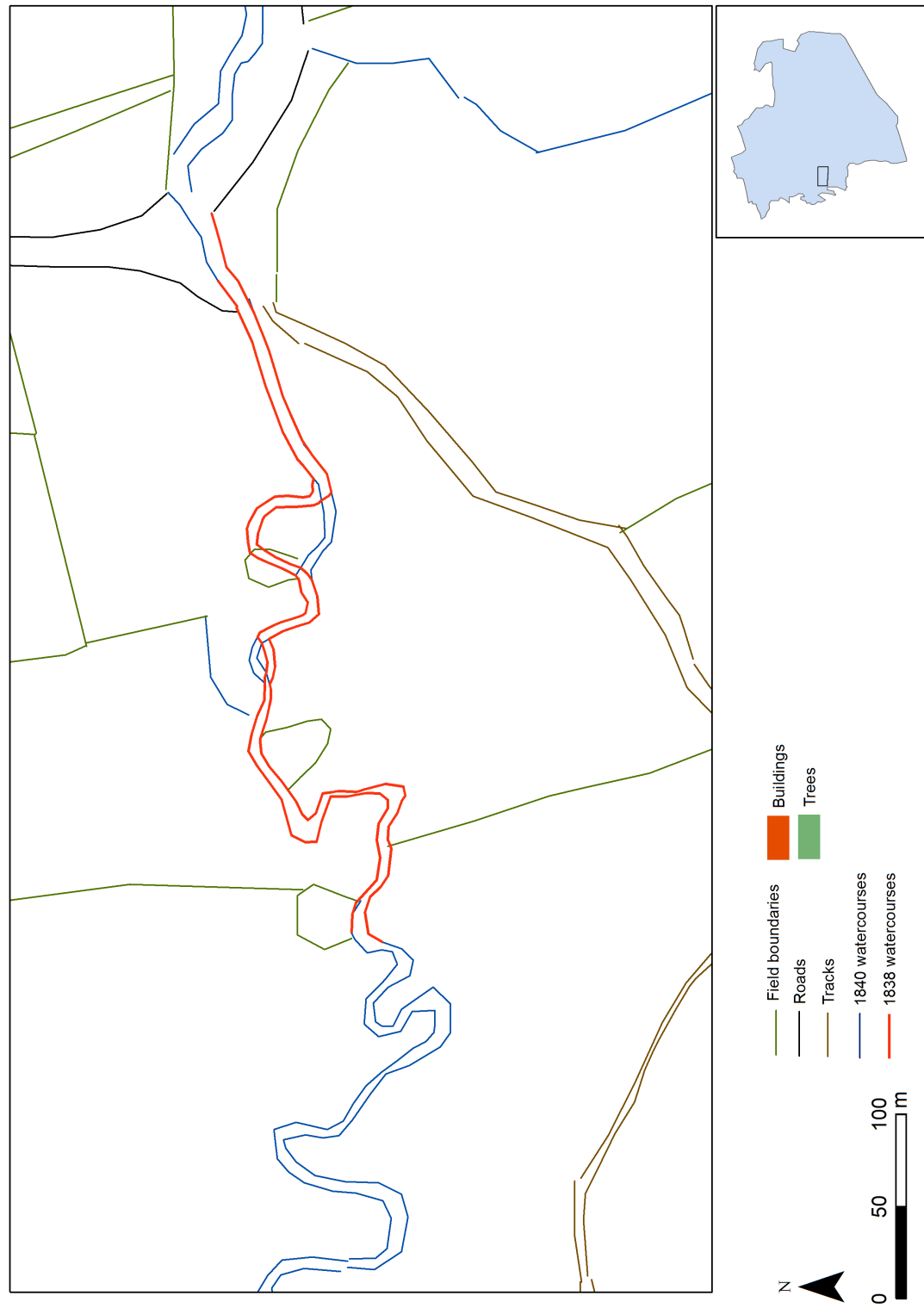


Fig. 7.32 Plan of the area around the Monk Burn, showing that it was straightened between 1838 and 1840. Note also that boundaries marked on the tithe pre-serve meanders which were straightened before 1838. The 1838 course of the stream is taken from NRO/ZBS/26/2 and is shown in Red, the rest of the plan is based on NRO/DT164M.

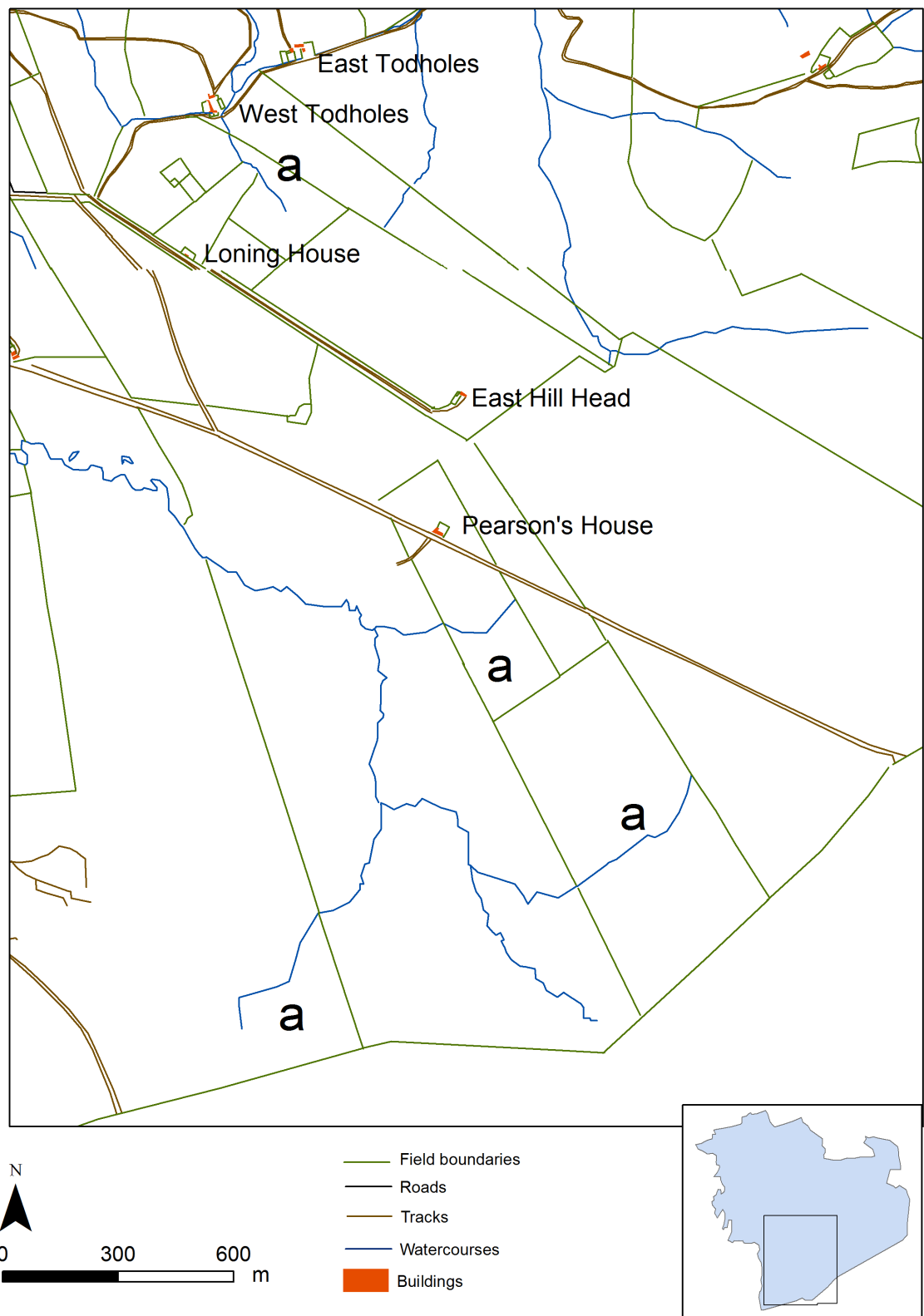


Fig. 7.33 Plan of part of Elsdon in 1866 showing straight streams. Such streams indicate that draining had been carried out. The plan is based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012).



Fig. 7.34 Plan of part of Milfield Hill Farm, showing that a stream was straightened between 1777 and 1866. The 1777 stream is shown in red and is taken from NRO/1356/P26a. The rest of the plan is based on the Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012).



Fig. 7.35 Plans of Learmouth in 1793 (DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and 1865/6 (first edition Ordnance Survey (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/download;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that a stream in the north-west was straightened and streams near both farms diverted, most of which occurred before 1843 according to the tithe plan (DT 286). Note also that most of the bogs were drained between 1793 and 1866.



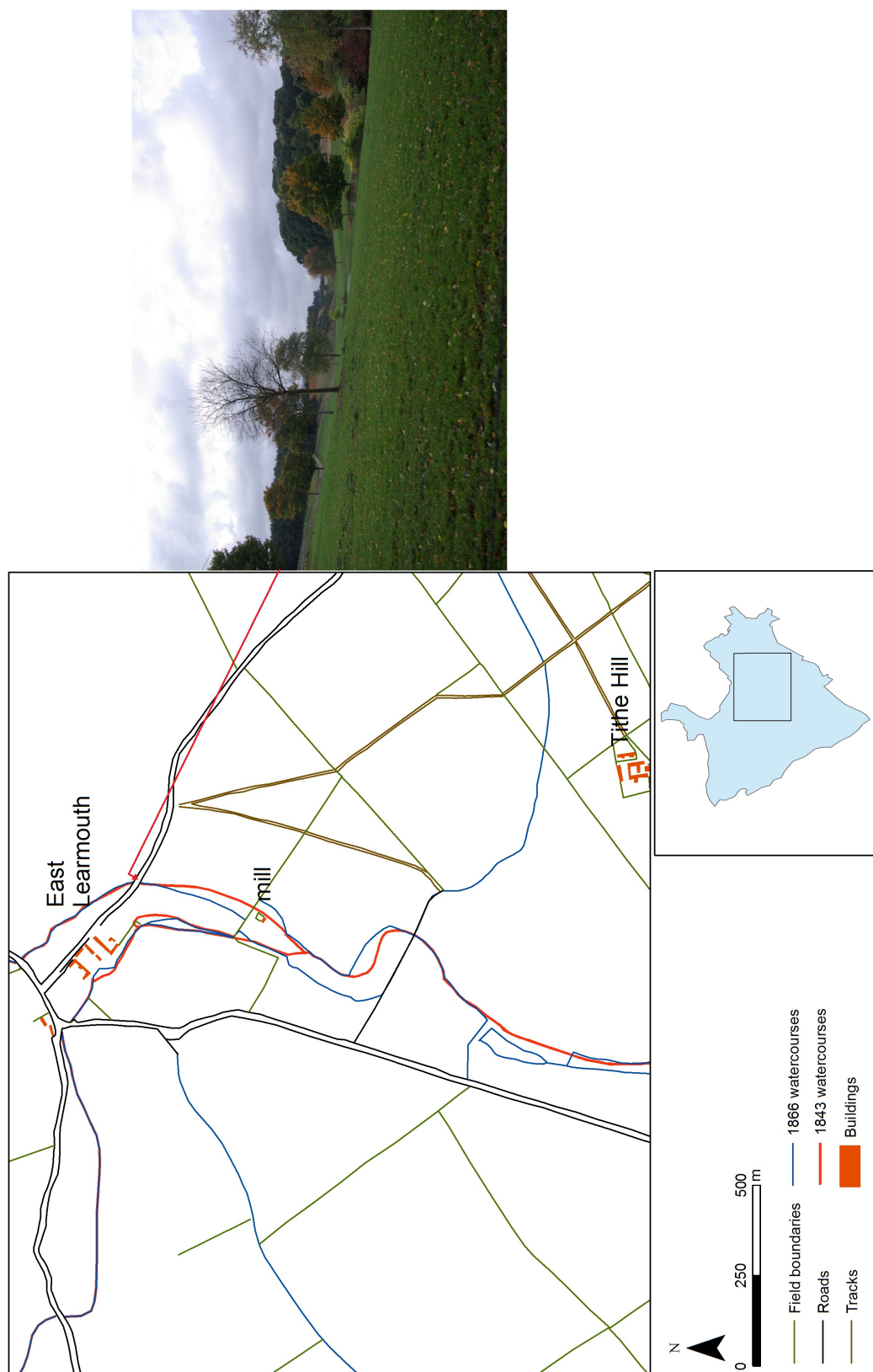


Fig. 7.36 Plan of East Leammouth showing that streams were diverted between 1843 (NRO/DT 286) and 1866 (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). The 1843 watercourses are shown in red. The changes may have been for drainage or to allow the construction of a mill, though it is unclear whether this was actually absent in 1843 or simply omitted from the Tithe Plan. The inset photograph shows the result of the alterations on the ground.

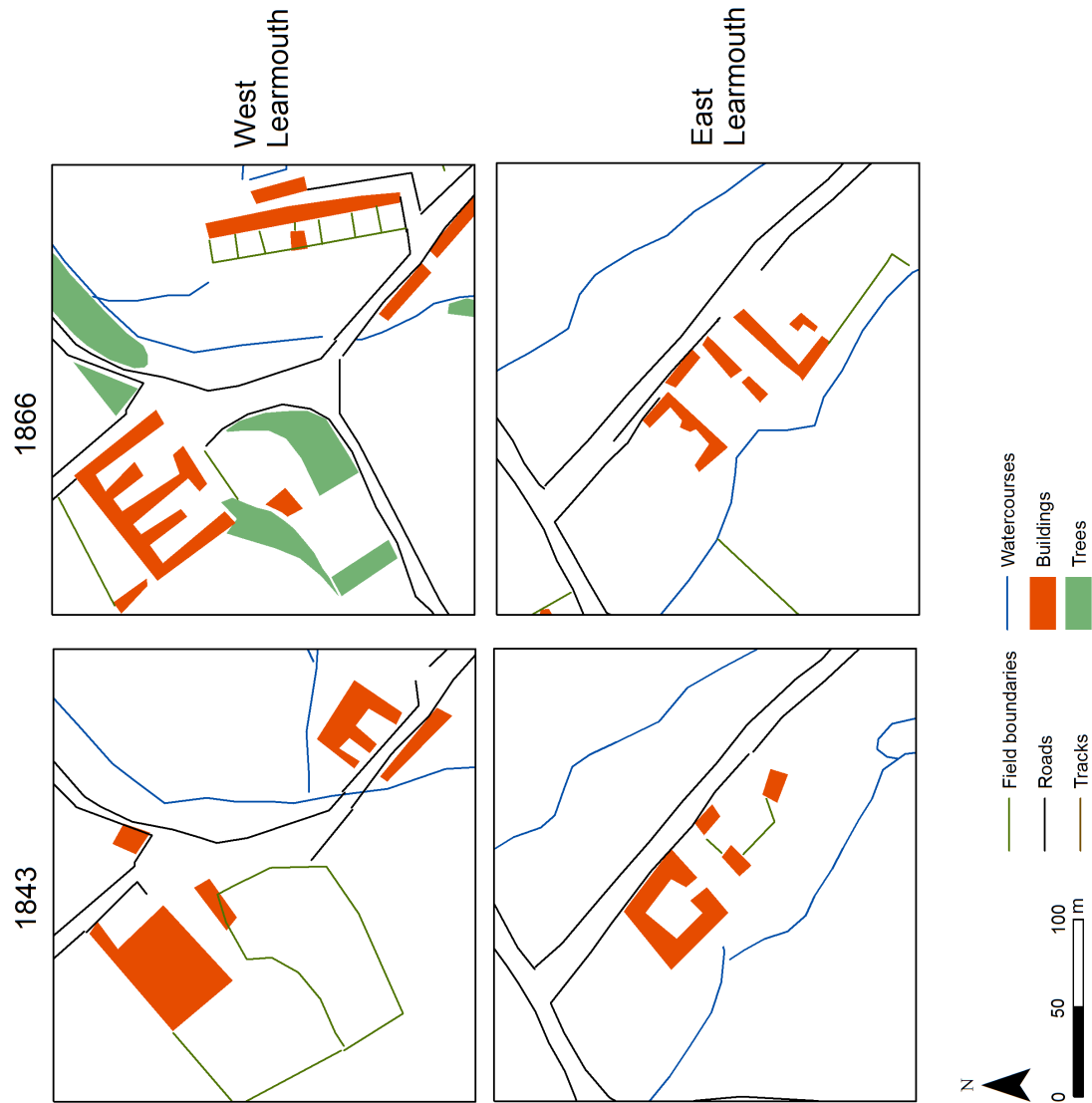


Fig. 7.37 Plans of the Learmouth farms in 1843 (left, based on NRO/DT 286) and 1866 (right, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader.jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that both change almost completely between these dates.





Fig. 7.38 A cottage in Howick village. Note that it is highly ornamented.

# Chapter 8

## Discussion





Fig. 8.1 The early-nineteenth century farmhouse at West Learmouth, which replaced that built by Anthony Compton in the eighteenth century.



Fig. 8.2 Plans of part of Bigge's Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how Robert Swan's Farm was created from a number of closes which were themselves made by piecemeal enclosure between 1719 (DUSC/HNP1967/Lambert Plans ff.6v-fd) and 1773 (DUSC/N190/97).

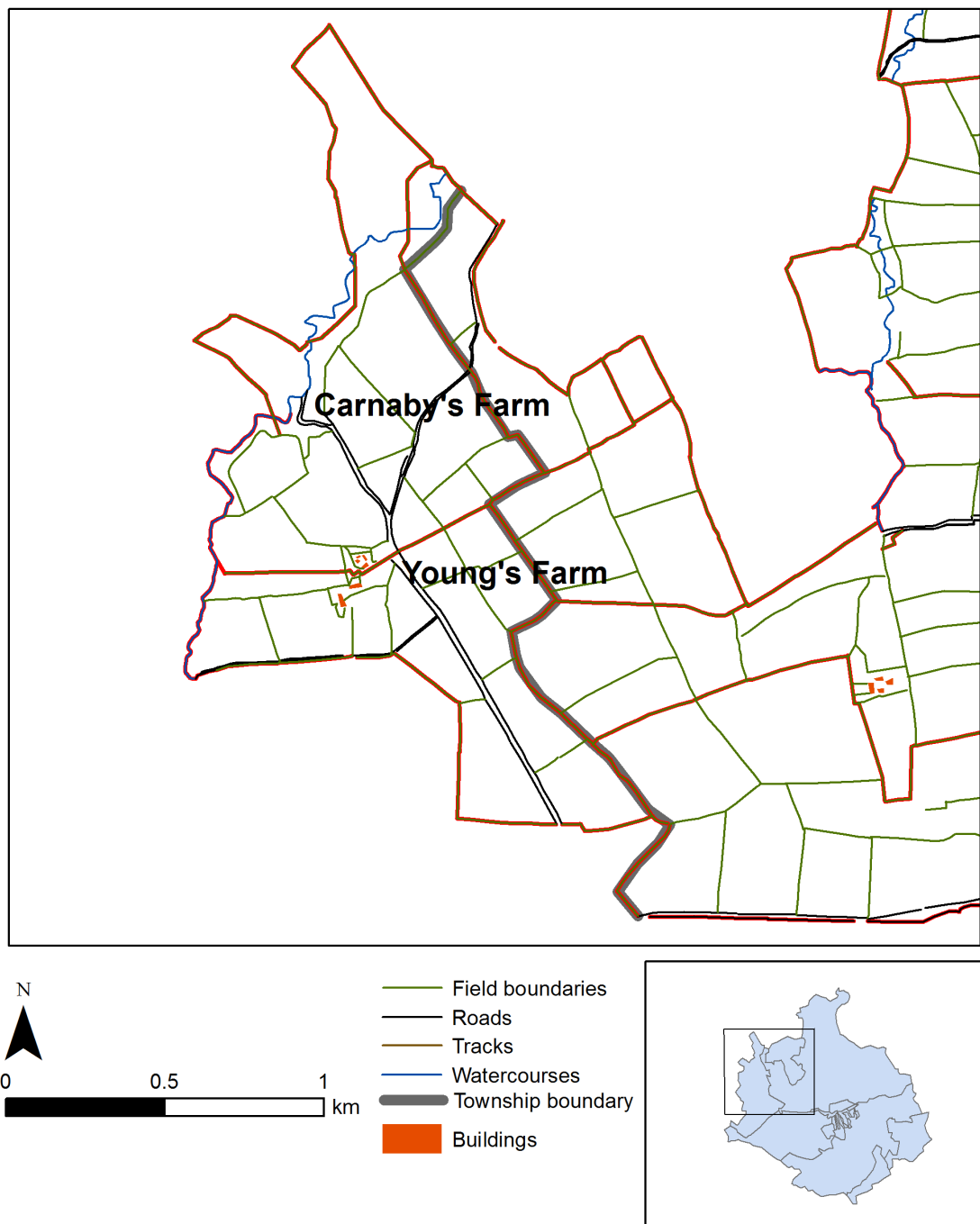


Fig. 8.3 Plan of farms in Todburn and Bigge's Quarter Longhorsley, based on DUSC/N190/97. Note that the boundary between Young's and Carnaby's Farms continues straight through the township boundaries despite the fact that the areas on each side were let as separate farms.





Fig. 8.4 Linden Hall, a fashionable neo-classical mansion built in 1812 by John Dobson and Charles Monck for Charles William Bigge.





Fig. 8.5 Avenue of exotic trees including redwood and monkey puzzle, part of the landscape park at Linden Hall.





Fig. 8.6 Remains of the landscape park at Linden Hall.



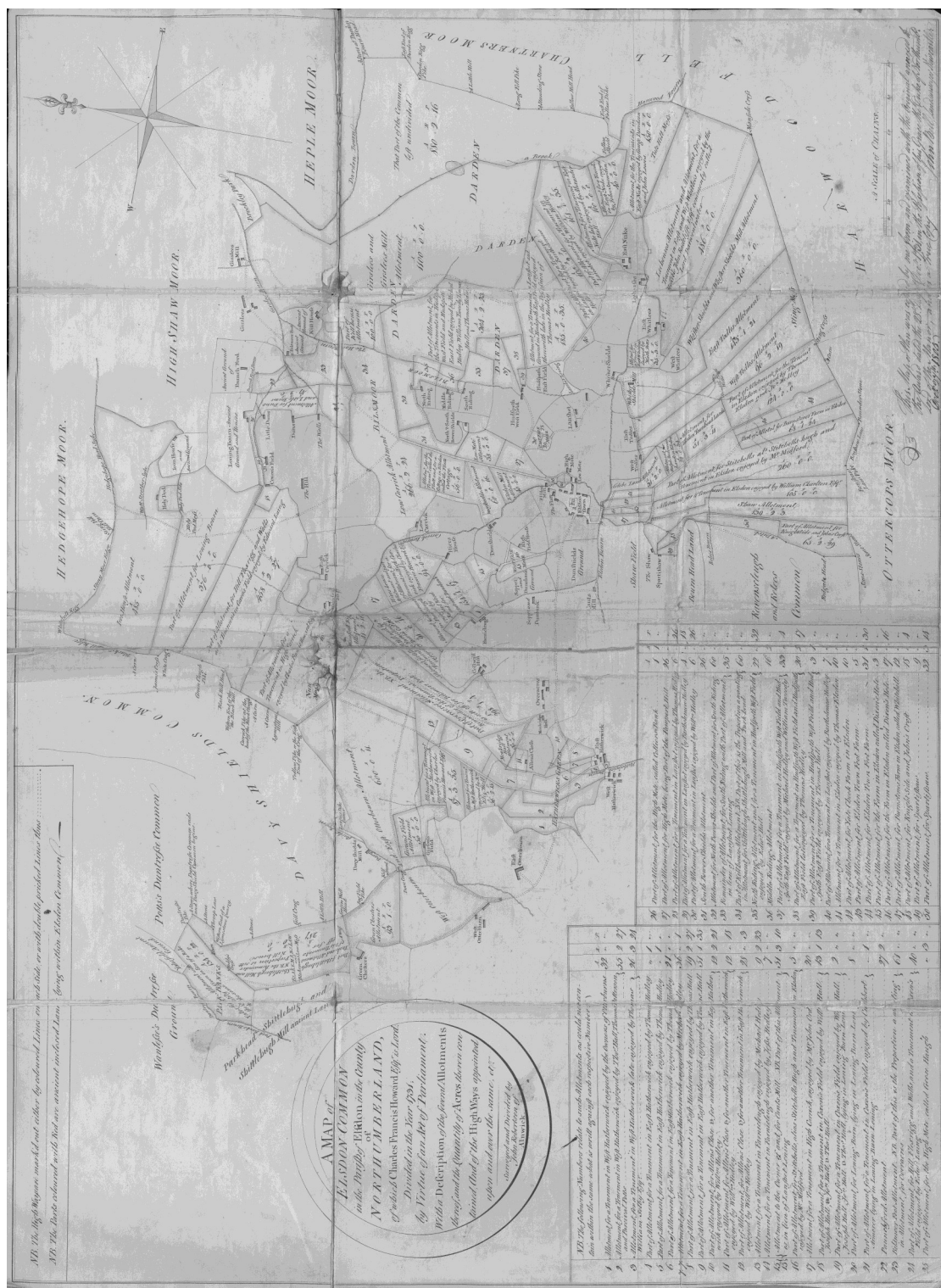


Fig. 8.7 NRO/QRD 3 the enclosure plan of Elsdon. Note the complex pattern of allotments.



Fig. 8.8 Howick Hall, built by the well-respected Newcastle architect William Newton in 1782.





Fig. 8.9 Part of the landscape park at Howick. Observe the ha-ha! in the foreground.

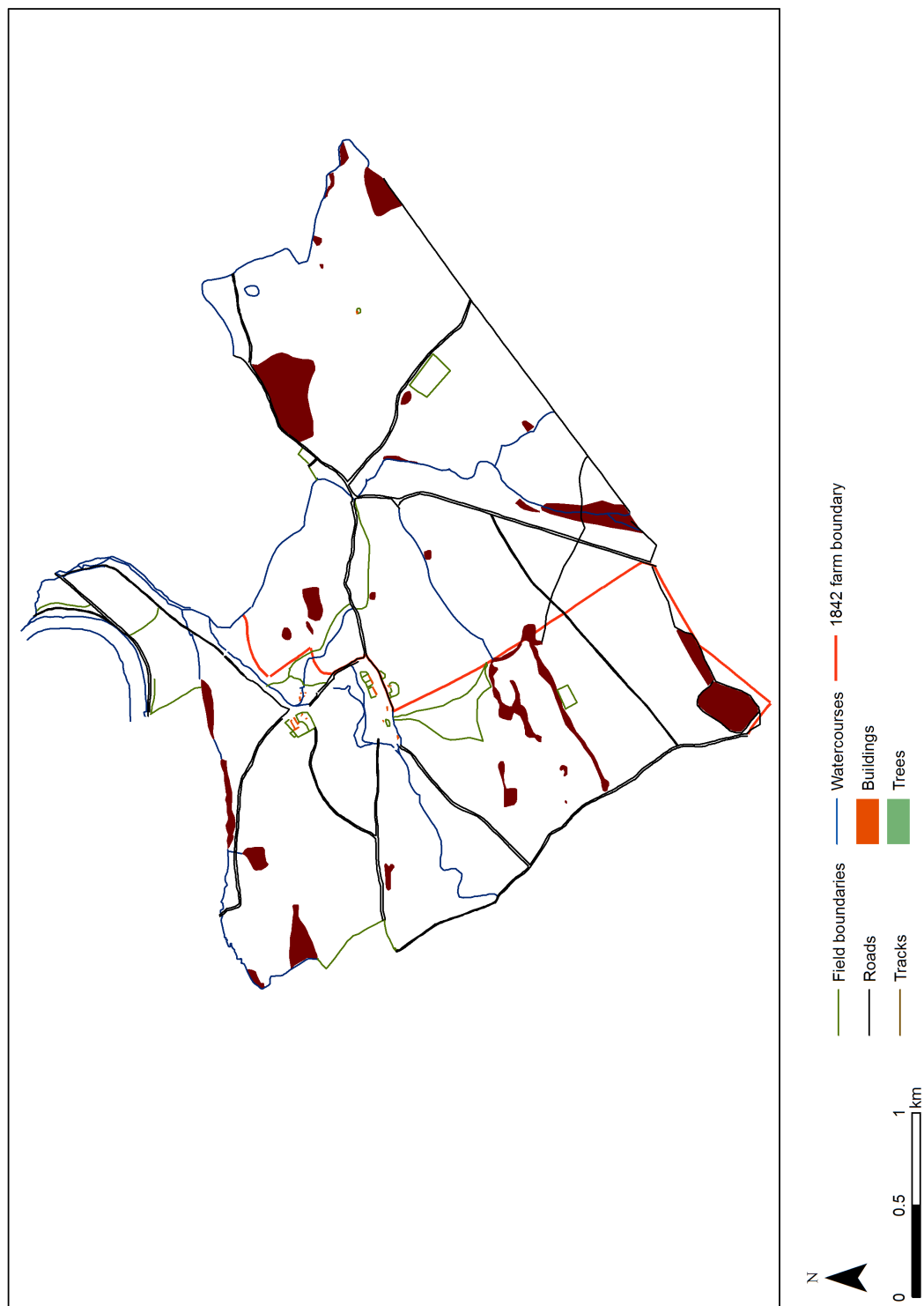


Fig. 8.10 Plan of Learmouth showing the landscape in 1793 (based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and the farm boundary created at the 1799 enclosure (marked in red and based on NRO/DT 286). Note that the boundary follows several features of the 1793 landscape including several bogs and a close.

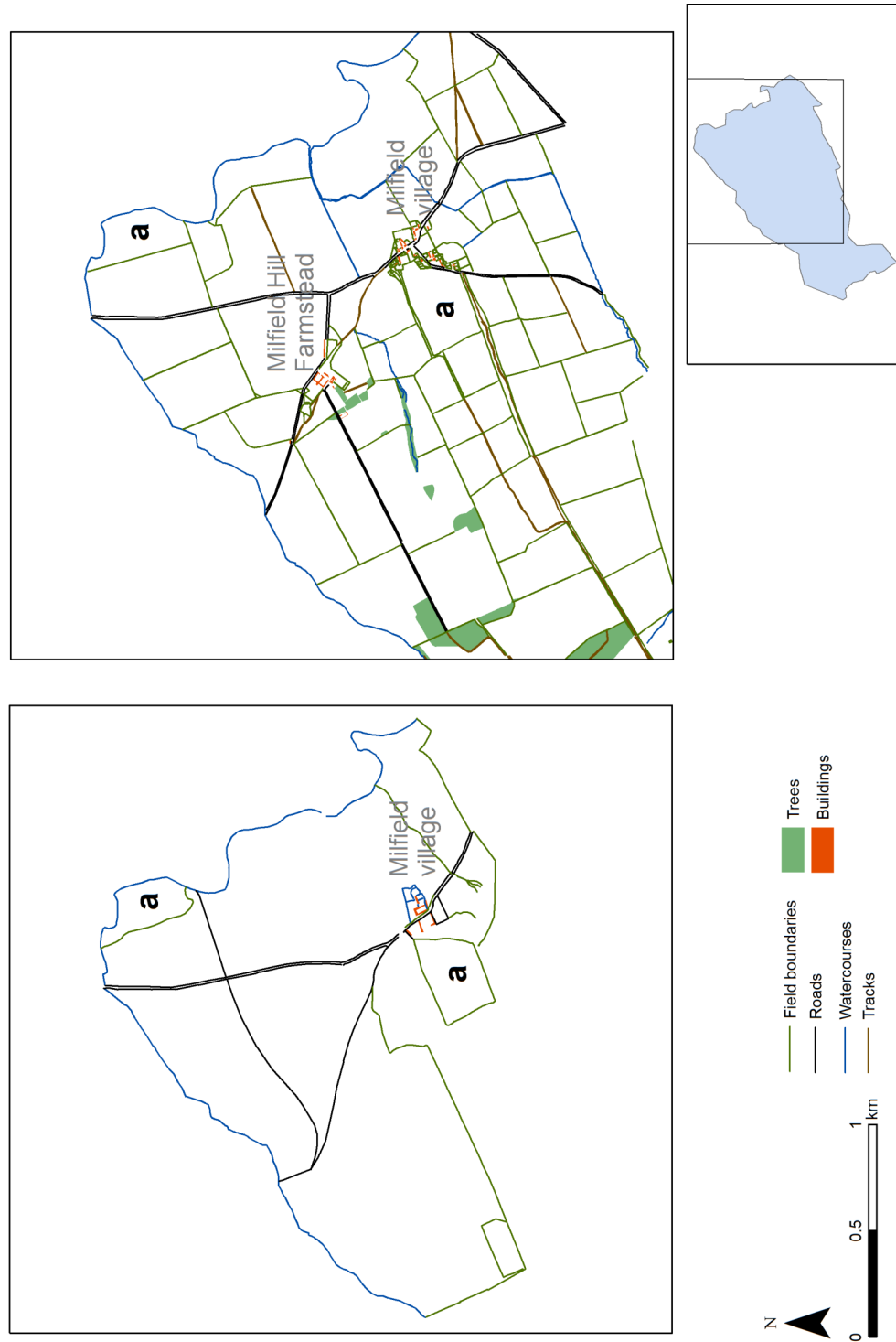


Fig. 8.11 Plans of part of Milfield in 1777 (left, based on NRO/1356/P26a) and 1866 (right, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1> 12/03/2012). Note that several pre-enclosure closes, marked 'a' survived the enclosure, though with straightened boundaries.